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Pittsburgh Commercial.

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In Clubs . .
The money must always
no instance can these terms be deviated
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Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

O's, O's, O's.

Orators, Orsiliets and Odd Fellows buy, use and recommend Sawyer's Barbers' Soap. Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Barbers. Try it.

Baking Powder.

Preston & Merrill's Baking Powder—the best in use. For sale at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 94 Market street.

Central Park.

The Meagher Brothers this afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

Parvisance's Card Photographs,

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

Central Park.

The Meagher Brothers this afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

Furnished Room.

A gentleman wants a furnished room with fire and gas, as near the Postoffice as possible. Address "C," Commercial office.

M. H. Pomeroy,

of the La Crosse *Democrat*, on Roback's Bitters.—C. F. Roback, of Cincinnati, is making the best article of Bitters now manufactured in the United States, or elsewhere. We have used them for three years, and could not be without them for almost any money. In the Spring, his Stomach Bitters are worth hundreds of dollars for keeping the stomach in order, and cleansing the blood from its accumulated impurities. It is not once in two years that we endorse so-called patent medicines, but Roback's are worthy all the praise we can bestow on them.

Central Park.

The Meagher Brothers this afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

Extraction of Corns and Bunions.

Without pain or bleeding. Dr. Rendall, for a few days, 9 Fifth street. Office hours from 12 M. to 4 P. M. Resident visits, on application, before those hours.

Country Merchants.

Now that prices are advancing, will find it greatly to their interest to visit the Dry Goods establishment of Parker & Co., 59 Market street, where they will find all lines of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings, prints, and other staple goods, at the very lowest cash prices.

Best Prints,

new styles, at 25c, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market st.

"Poetry of Medicine."

The Sylvan Orient Hasheesh Candy, recently introduced by its discoverer, Dr. Rendall, is declared by the most of our leading druggists, may truly be said to illustrate the poetry of medicine, being not only perfectly safe and reliable, but at the same time a most delightful medicine. For all diseases of the throat, lungs, and especially all throat and lung difficulties, it stands unrivalled. Wholesaled by B. L. Fahnestock & Co.

Central Park.

The Meagher Brothers this afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

At 25 Cents,

the shirting muslin, at 25c, extra yard wide, at the 25 cent dry goods store, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

The Damaged Wheat Crops of Illinois and Indiana.

The large stock of wheat stored in the Chicago warehouses, continues a subject of newspaper discussion East and West. There appears to be quite a unanimous conclusion that this grain is badly and in some instances totally damaged, and that hence anywhere the coming season will be deductive of much mischief to the public health, especially if the cholera prevails. No number one wheat came to Chicago this season generally was the disaster that befell the crops in Illinois and Indiana. The Board of Trade at Chicago resolved to change the number, and what was before styled number two, is now styled number one. The wet harvest extended every where in that region, and as the wheat grown was naturally soft, it was more liable to injury from dampness, than if it had been dried sound wheat in Chicago, unless it be a little brought from the Northward—from Iowa, Minnesota or Wisconsin, where the crops were late and the harvest dry.

The holders of this damaged wheat intend to dump as early possible to get the foul stuff off their hands before the warm weather makes it wholly worthless.

A New York grain dealer says this wheat will find a market there this spring. The Chicago wheat now stored in New York is badly heated, and mostly spoiled already. It is now pretty well understood that the New York Board of Health will take action to exclude this damaged, rotten wheat from coming to that port. If that is done, the natural course otherwise will adopt the same resolutions of exclusion, and the wheat now loading on the craft and spellers at Chicago for Buffalo, Oswego, &c., will have to go back upon the lands of the West and enrich the soil, or be fed to swine.

The millers at Rochester are up in arms ground some this wheat which was purchased for sound in, but which proves the reverse. The flour uld not pass, and having lost more or less by operation, they declare that anything to do with Chicago wheat. They have decided to their mills stand idle if they cannot procure in elsewhere. Their main reliance is in consin, Iowa and Minnesota wheat, which ites they report as having raised not only gerously fine but extra grain. They do not anticipate any scarcity that will greatly nance values.

Late Southern News.

ur Southern exchanges contain very little eresting information. We glean the following from Alabama and Mississippi papers:

the Legislature of Alabama had passed, by a animous vote, a bill providing for the payment of the interest on the bonded debt of the te, the principal features of which are, that y shall be coupon bonds, payable to the Comissioner and Trustee of the State Bank at nches; have twenty years to mature, and be ewable at the pleasure of the State. Such an count as may be necessary to pay the interest ich is payable in New York, shall be payable New York and bear interest at the rate of 5 cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. such an amount as may be necessary to pay interest due in the State shall be at the rate of 6 per annum, payable semi-annually. The nds are transferable, &c., &c.

he Mississippi *Clarion* thus refers to the appointment of General Wood, as Department mmander under General Thomas:—The selec- of General Wood by General Thomas to mmand this department, which involved so ny difficult and delicate duties, evinces a nd discretion. No man could have been ected who, more completely than General ood, at the same time that he has his duties a soldier in view, yet does not lose sight of fact that he is a citizen, not of a *section* of ountry, but of a country. If all the States n in Congress were imbued with the same lings of patriotism, a "reconstruction" would edily be effected. General Wood represents t feeling in the regular army which, while it mpts one to do his whole duty as a soldier, harbors no jealousy, or distrust, or unkindss of a people whom they have been sent to ern.

While all the leading papers in the North represent that rents are still tending higher, the thern press assures us that the landlords in ize" are, if anything, "piling on the agony" hout mercy. Rents in Mobile are twenty cent higher than in Richmond, and unless eduction is made to something like a living ntal, it is feared that the business of the r will be seriously affected.

he Montgomery *Advertiser* says that from month of January the amount assessed to t city is $62,388, of which $50,000 is for cotton iversed, the balance for lands, &c. The reve- e has been mostly collected.

he Alabama Legislature had appointed a mmittee of five to inquire into the disposi- of the people toward the Federal Govern- t, with instructions to report the result of ir investigations, with a view of proving to gress that it labors under a misapprehen- on of the premises in the minds of a large ajority, for a complete establishment of order in the te, and therefore, be justified to that extent, restoring the State to its proper status in the ion.

Improvement of Western Rivers.

here are now seven bills before Congress for improvement of western rivers to benefit gration; which are referred to their proper committees. I give them to-day:

o improve, by a canal, the upper and lower lds of the Mississippi river, offered by Mr. lson, of Iowa. Referred to the Committee Roads and Canals, and ordered to be nted.

bill to improve the navigation of Rock er, and the upper and lower rapids of the Mississippi and its outlets. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

ill for the protection of the navigation of the Mississippi and its outlets. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and st Roads. Presented by M. Hogan.

bill offered by Mr. Price, declaring the dge over the Mississippi river at Rock Island a post route and highway. Referred to Committee on Roads and Canals.

Bill offered by Mr. Harding, of Illinois, improve the navigation of the Mississippi Ohio rivers and their tributaries. Referred the Committee on Commerce.

bill offered by Mr. Donnelly to improve the igation of the Mississippi between St. thony and Mississippi Mouths. This is for a donation of lands. Referred to the mmittee on Public Lands.

Mr. Hogan offered another bill for the imvement of the Mississippi river. Ordered to printed, and referred to the Committee on ngerce.

A new census of Illinois has just been com- ted, which shows the total population of that te to be 2,120,000; an increase of 414,000 in five ars.

n office for the sale of Fenian bonds has n opened on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washton city.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

THE TAX ON CRUDE PETROLEUM.

Important Resolution on the Subject.

Act to Amend Revenue Laws Passed Finally.

Meadville Incorporated as a City.

Local Bills Presented.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 14.

SENATE.—The Rev. Bishop Dominec, of Pittsburgh, opened the Senate with prayer.

Mr. Bigham presented a remonstrance from citizens of Penn township, Allegheny county, against the passage of a law exempting certain persons from bounty tax.

Mr. Bigham reported from the Committee on Banks, an act to incorporate the Western Saving Bank and Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Latta, from the Judiciary General Committee as committed, an act to annul the marriage contract between Robert Lawrence and Anna, his wife.

Mr. Hoge introduced resolutions as follows:—

First—That the Senate learns with regret that Congress proposes an increase of that fatal policy of excessive duty on crude petroleum, and that we hereby protest against the same, as being fraught with detrimental consequences to the great interests of Pennsylvania, and that by reason of it the Treasury of the State is not replenished above what it would be at lower and better regulated rates.

Second—That the excessive duty on crude petroleum prevents the operation of hundreds of wells which do not yield largely, and hence are not remunerative, thus defeating the object for which it was intended, namely, the large amount of revenue.

Third—That the duty on crude petroleum should be *ad valorem*, and not specific; that the said article so fluctuates in price that there are varieties from five to fifty per cent., and we would earnestly recommend that upon wells of less capacity than fifty barrels per day and requiring pumping, a reduction of one dollar producing one half that of flowing wells of greater capacity, and upon wells of per diem capacity not exceeding eight barrels, no duty shall be exacted.

Fourth—Requests the Governor to transmit a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Members of the House of Representatives in Congress.

The resolutions were read and laid over for the present.

Mr. Connell called up the act to amend the revenue laws, imposing a tax on banks and other corporations, and exempting real estate. Passed finally without amendment.

Mr. McConaghy called up the bill for the relief of sufferers of Chambersburg, appropriating five hundred thousand dollars. Passed finally. Yeas, 18; nays, 12. Messrs. Bigham and Graham voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Lowry called up an act incorporating the city of Meadville. Passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Shenango Coal Company were empowered to build a railroad to the Ohio State line. The whole morning session was consumed in discussing this bill. There was a resolution passed adjourning over from this evening until Tuesday. Adjourned until this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Slack, as committed, an act relative to the Catawissa railroad.

Mr. Ruudiman, as committed, an act to increase the compensation of surveyors and road reviewers in Allegheny county.

Mr. Woodward, as committed, an act to allow the School Directors of Connellsville to use money for building purposes.

Mr. Negley, as committed, an act to incorporate the Dollar Savings Bank of Kittanning.

Mr. Barrington, to alter the State road in Allegheny and Butler counties.

Mr. Herron, as committed, to incorporate the Pigeon Creek Company.

Mr. Negley, to incorporate the Corry Gas Company.

Mr. Osterhout, as committed, to incorporate the Tionesta Railroad Company.

Mr. Shenk, as committed, to allow the Connellsville and South Pennsylvania Railroad Company to build branches, &c.

Mr. Ruddiman, from Federal Relations, a joint resolution relative to the treason of Jeff. Davis.

Bills in Place—Mr. Herron, a supplement to the Dixmont Hospital.

Also, one relative to sheriffs' allotments.

Mr. McKee, to incorporate the Campbell's Run Coal Railroad.

Mr. Slack, to authorize the city of Allegheny to issue bonds to the amount of $150,000.

Mr. Negley, to incorporate the Middle Railroad.

Mr. McCreary, to incorporate the Titusville and Union Railroad.

The vote on adjournment was reconsidered and amended by making it Tuesday, the 27th.

The M. E. Church and the President.

Military Occupation of the Southern Churches.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—When the committee of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed to wait upon President Johnson returned to the Conference yesterday, sitting at Alexandria, they reported that they had had a most interesting and pleasing interview with the President, who had entertained them kindly, on the existence of other important business. They said they had laid before the President the case of the Church and of the Conference, which he had then taken possession of by the military, and had informed him that it was rumored that the Church had been seized in accordance with an order issued by him. The President replied that he was not aware of any such order. The committee had immediately furnished a written statement of the facts in regard to the church property, and the position of the Conference.

At the conclusion of the report of the committee, which was read by Mr. Wilson, Hon. John Hogan, member of Congress from Missouri, who accompanied the committee in their visit to the White House, rose and substantiated the statement of Mr. Wilson, and stated further that in a conversation with the President, Mr. Johnson had unhesitatingly said that no such order as the one referred to had emanated from him. He referred to an order from the War Department that had been issued in relation to the church at Winchester, but that order was directed to General Hancock to investigate the facts and make a report, and the President thought it had been satisfactorily adjusted. Mr. Hogan also mentioned the case of a church in Missouri, in which the President had directed an investigation to be made and the facts reported to him, in order that he might make a proper adjustment of it. Mr. Hogan then stated that the object of the Presidential visit was to restore the rights of all loyal people, and to leave future questions to be settled by the courts after the passions have subsided. That the status they occupied prior to the past difficulties.

The Robbery at the Concord Bank.

How the Stolen Bonds were Recovered—the Chief Robber in Custody.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Full details of the *modus operandi* of the detectives in securing the arrest of the robbers of the Concord bank and subsequent recovery of the plundered securities. It appears that after many unsuccessful efforts of Messrs. Keath and Hunt, Boston detectives, which included trips to Philadelphia and other places, in which their efforts were aided by New York detectives, they finally discovered some of the missing bonds on a man in this city, who was willing to sell them. Through his confession and authorization the detectives proceeded to Camden, opposite Philadelphia, and thence during the night, nineteen miles into the interior of the Delaware, to a cottage near the village of Paulsboro, where they captured the chief robber, a notorious counterfeiter, named Lauglin W. Allen, alias "Kelley Adams," who was taken to New York and committed on a charge of burglary. Detectives Baldwin and Moore, the house was thoroughly searched, and the curtains pulled down, carpets ripped and desks broken open, beds examined, wainscoating and the flooring of all the rooms examined, but the search was unsuccessful. The digging under the stable, however, they found a glass jar hermetically sealed, a few feet below the surface, which contained a hundred thousand dollars in bonds. They next dug some four feet below the surface near the gate on the bank of the river, below high water mark, where they found a tin box containing seventy-nine thousand dollars in bonds, which bonds have been identified by the bank officers, and altogether, $186,151 of the stolen property was recovered and given over to bank officers. Moore is here in prison awaiting a requisition from the authorities of Massachusetts.

By statements made by Moore, he says the complice watched eight months for an opportunity to rob the bank, and succeeded in doing so in broad daylight, by using false keys while the cashier was absent at dinner. Moore's accomplice was Harry Howard, alias "English Harry," who doubtless left the country.

Express Robbers Convicted and Sentenced.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., February 14.—The jury have returned a verdict of guilty against Clark and Tristam, recently arrested and tried for the robbery of the Adams Express Company, on the night of the 6th of January. They were to-day sentenced by Judge Butler to hard labor in the Connecticut Penitentiary.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Thomas Clark, indicted for participation in the Adams Express robbery, was convicted respecting Bridgeport, Conn., on the fourth count of the indictment. A motion was made for an arrest of judgment and notice given of a motion for a new trial. Augustus Tristam was sentenced to to the State prison for three years.

A Sorghum Convention.

BALTIMORE, February 14.—A convention of agriculturalists of this and other States, interested in the culture of sorghum, is now in session in this city. The object is to collect and promulgate information as to the best modes of culture and bringing the product more generally to the public notice.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Negro Suffrage Question—H. Newton Conger Confirmed Secretary of State—The Railroad Contest.

TRENTON, N. J., February 14.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Scovel offered a preamble and resolutions, hailing with joy any congressional action or enactment which will give the right of franchise to every soldier of the republic, who has served in the armies of the Union since April 14th, 1861, without regard to the place of birth or the color of his complexion; declaring that so long as the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, none therein of such race or color should be included in the basis of representation of such State in the Congress of the United States, and approving the efforts of our Senators and Representative in Congress to mature such an amendment to the Constitution as would effect this result. These were made the order of the day for next Tuesday week.

Governor Ward sent in the name of H. Newton Conger, for Secretary of State, for the second term, and it was confirmed; yeas, 14; nays, 6, three Democrats voting for it.

The contest between the Morris and Essex Railroad, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, was discussed, and ordered to a third reading.

The Question of Restoration Before the Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, ME., February 14.—STATE HOUSE, February 14.—Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Payson, Democrat, was permitted to offer in the House to-day, a series of resolutions declaring that it should be the first desire and prayer of every citizen and the chief aim of every statesman that the lately insurgent States should be speedily restored to their former orbits; that all factious opposition merits and receives stern reprobation; that President Johnson is entitled to our warmest thanks for his earnest efforts in that regard; that all petitions and applications from abroad, for the punishment of offenses committed against the Government, belongs rather to a barbarous than to a civilized people; that the Government being clothed with power for such punishment and being itself the best and only judges of the same, all such petitions and applications are uncalled for, unreasonable and prejudicial to the true interests of the country.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., February 14.—The thermometer here ranged about 60 degrees above zero all the winter. To-day at noon it reached 73 degrees.

Mining shares active with a rise in some and decline in others. Gould Curry, 10 00; Savage, 9 30; Ophir, 4 25; Imperial, 1 06; Potosi, 2 80; Yellow Jacket, 3 90; Alpha, 2 50; Crown Point, 4 50.

Arrived—The ship John Tucker Hallett, New York.

Destructive Fire at Victory Cotton Mills.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Information received here states that the storehouse of the Victory Mills Company, in the Canadian colonial, in Chateauguay county, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, with about five hundred bales of cotton and a quantity of stores, on Monday morning. The loss is estimated at $110,000, on which there is an insurance of $65,000. E. R. Mudge, of Boston, is the treasurer of the mills.

A Mexican General in Trouble.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Major Gen. Harry Stone, of the St. Louis detective force, arrived in this city this evening, having in his custody Brigadier General Dubney, a prominent Mexican army notoriety, who was recently arrested at Fort Leavenworth, in charge of swindling sutlers from New York. The prisoner will be brought before the Court of Special Sessions to-morrow.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

There is trouble in Dr. Sunderland's church in Washington because the use of it has been granted to the colored Methodist Episcopal Church Wade's association for the benefit of colored orphans. The anti-negro members are highly incensed at the idea of its being opened to Fred. Douglass, and are greatly indignant at the session for giving Mrs. Wade a favorable answer. A majority of the elders have protested against the action of the session, and Dr. Sunderland has called a meeting of all the officers of the church and congregation for to-morrow evening, to hear a statement from the session, and to come to some final conclusion in the matter.

The Nantucket *Inquirer and Mirror* chronicles the death of Mrs. Lucy Cooper, a colored woman, aged about 110 years. She was brought from Africa, a slave, to South Carolina, where she toiled as a field hand. In 1811 she was brought by her owner to Newport, R. I., where she resided some time, and was converted under the preaching of Father Webb. Her mistress was exceedingly cruel, and the slave is said to have attended church where she was twice married, and during her long life was respected for her simple and genuine Christian worth.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Lancet and Observer*, writing from Indianapolis, October 13, 1865, says: "The summer and fall of 1865 will long be remembered by both physicians and the people. A terrible epidemic of cerebral spinal poisoning has visited almost every part of our State, and to such an extent in some parts that whole families have been summoned to die from it. One lady assures me that her chickens, being quite tame, would come to the kitchen in the morning and perch around the stove, and in the afternoon she would find them hiding in the out-of-the-way corners and bushes, and that they died with burning fevers, and this calls to mind the subject of cholera. Is this a sign of the coming?"

Nauvoo, on the Mississippi, formerly the abode of the Mormons, and still teeming with Mormon relics, including the widow of Prophet Smith remarried to a tavern-keeper, was subsequently the retreat of Cabet's communists. French colony established there by Cabet's death, the French community in that city is still considerable in numbers and active in its revolutionary principles. They propose to have a celebration on a grand scale of the anniversary of the French Revolution of 1848, on the 24th inst.

One of the New York papers says of the "extortions" of landlords: "A dry goods firm have rented a store for the current year for $15,000. The owner called on them a few weeks since to ask their intentions for another year. They expressed a wish to remain if the terms were made agreeable. He offered to treat them fairly, and suggested that $40,000 per annum for a three years' lease would be a reasonable advance. They indignantly refused to treat and he left. After a few hours' search for another place, they concluded to take Select Stock Exemption and accede to the terms. Calling on the owner for this purpose, they learned that they were too late, the premises having been leased for three years at $50,000 per annum. A further search left them hopeless of procuring anything more eligible, and they have to purchase of the new parties for a bonus of $10,000."

The special election for members of the House and Senate, in Kenton, Campbell and Pendleton counties, Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, has resulted full as well as was expected. In the former county, whose member and Senator were turned out of the sitting Legislature by the peace-and-reunion reb el majority, the Copperheads, the Unionists were beaten by 500 majority, the result of returned rebel sympathies now allowed to vote. In the latter county the counties have been elected by 130 majority, and it is expected that the Senator is also elected.

The suit of Sallie B. Carney against James G. Lindsey's heirs and others, involving five thousand acres of land in the upper part of Campbell county, Kentucky on which there are about one hundred tenants, who were defendants in the suit, and which has been pending for eight years, has been decided in favor of the defendants—dismissing the petition of Mrs. Carney, and the cross petition of Beall & Rachford.

W. L. Fleming has published a card stating that he was the man who called upon Senator Wade about a month ago. He says that he stated nothing specially false, and that the Senator complained that while at the Charleston Navy Yard he had made statements in regard to Kansas affairs generally. That he (Wade) drew out he opened a knife to cut off a piece of tobacco, but he made no hostile demonstrations, and none were made by Senator Wade.

Official reports in England show that vaccination has so far proved a certain safeguard to cattle, against the plague which has raged so fearfully in the British Islands.

A number of the leading photographers of the country are now in Washington city, for the purpose of urging Congress to reduce the rates of taxes on their products.

The Court Martial recently organized, of which General Emory is President, and Major E. Grines Judge Advocate, is now in session in Washington. The first case taken up is that of Captain Thompson, of the Adjutant General's office, and Lieutenants Rufus King and Custing, all of the Fourth Regular Artillery. The cases grew out of a street brawl in Georgetown a few weeks ago, in which a man was shot. The testimony comes mainly from the policemen of that precinct.

A numerously signed petition of the Union men of Virginia for a Territorial Government, has been presented to the Reconstruction Committee.

It is said that Mr. Bancroft, on Sunday, caused an intimation to be sent through the proper channel to the Emperor Napoleon, which intimation that he should probably make allusions to their governments which would be unpleasant to listen to, thus leaving with them the option of attending or not.

An accident occurred on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad yesterday morning, about eight miles from White Hall, by which the morning mail train from Troy, consisting of four cars, was thrown from the track and precipitated down an embankment about twenty-five feet. The first passenger coach, in which were upwards of fifty passengers, struck a tree and was dashed to pieces. Six passengers and one employee are wounded, only one of them seriously. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

The Ohio House of Representatives have passed a bill, by a vote of seventy to fourteen, fixing eight hours for a day's labor.

The *Tribune's* special says it is rumored that Mr. Bancroft will be appointed Secretary of State at some future period.

At Knoxville, Tennessee, on Tuesday, a negro was hung by a mob for shooting Lieut. Col. Dyer, of the First Tennessee cavalry.

In the Kentucky Legislature on Tuesday, the Senate adopted the House resolutions requesting the removal of troops from the State, condemning the Freedmen's Bureau, asking for the restoration of the habeas corpus, and rejecting the constitutional amendment.

A Havana letter of the 7th, to the *Herald*, says rumors of the supposed proximity of Chilian privateers, have advanced the insurance premium on Spanish bottoms to twenty-five per cent., and the Spanish line of steamers has declined. Shippers show a great aversion to the charter of Spanish vessels.

EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.—From 1812 to 1832, the tobacco crop of France produced 28,000,000 francs, and the lunatic asylums contained 8,000 patients. The tobacco revenue has now reached 180,000,000 francs, while there are 44,000 paralytic and lunatic patients in the hospitals, showing that the increase of lunacy has kept pace with the increase of the revenue on tobacco. These statistics, presented by M. Jolly to the Academy of Science, in connection with the closing words of his speech, contain a frightful warning to those forming the pernicious habit of smoking, now increasing rapidly: "The immoderate use of tobacco, and more especially of the pipe, produces a weakness of the brain and in the spinal marrow, which causes madness."

A REBEL HISTORY.

Henry S. Foote's Book—Curious Secrets.

The appearance of a history of the war by Henry S. Foote, has been announced. The following extract will be read with interest:

"Just about the time that I was laboring most assiduously to relieve the Department of War of Mr. Benjamin, by calling forth, as far as it might be in my power to do so, co-operative sentiment from the people, an occurrence took place in social life in Richmond which had much effect, not only upon the fate of Mr. Benjamin, but which, in the sequel, had much influence also upon the course of public events. I chanced to be invited to a dinner party, where some twenty of the most prominent members of the two houses of the Confederate Congress were congregated, including the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, and others of equal rank. General Joseph E. Johnston was also an invited guest. While the banquet was proceeding, Mr. Benjamin's gross acts of official misconduct becoming the subject of conversation, one of the company turned to General Johnston, and inquired whether he thought it even possible that the Confederate cause could succeed with Mr. Benjamin as war minister. To this inquiry, General Johnston, after a little pause, emphatically responded in the negative. This high authority was immediately cited in both houses of Congress against Mr. Benjamin, and was in the end fatal to his hopes of remaining in the Department of War.

Mr. Davis, after deferring the sending in of his nomination for cabinet appointments, under the permanent Constitution, for nearly four weeks, in order to have it in his power to persuade the Senate to confirm. Mr. Benjamin as Secretary of War, in the event of his being renominated, ultimately reluctantly yielded to the subject in despair—that body, however accommodating it was in general Executive faculties, having been found unwilling to participate in the terrible responsibility of such an act. Mr. Benjamin was finally nominated for the Department of State, and was confirmed, by a very small majority, for that place, where he had still in his power, both abroad and at home, to perpetrate more barefaced acts of corruption and profligacy than any single individual has ever been known to commit in the same space of time in any part of Christendom. I will here remark, in passing, that this bank and my declination of General Johnston rendered both Mr. Davis and Mr. Benjamin alike hostile to him, and he was fated to experience the effect of their malevolence on more than one subsequent occasion, previous to his ultimate deprivation of his military command.

Very great mischief notoriously resulted to the Confederate cause from the long retention in the office of commissary-general of Colonel Northrop. This person is understood to be native of Connecticut, and to have resided many years in the city of Charleston anterior to the war as a practitioner of medicine upon the negroes of that section. Some mysterious circumstance, not heretofore explained, and in some way, many years ago, connected with the commencement of the war, established relations of special amity and confidence between himself and Mr. Davis, in consequence of which he had the address to in an official position for which he was in every way as unfit as any human being could well be well imagined to be. His appearance, and most unprepossessing indeed; his manners were coarse, repulsive, insulting; his temper habitually was austere, crabbed and irritating; he was utterly ignorant of the duties of the post assigned him, and he was chargeable with the vanity of considering himself the very reverse of what he was. His self-esteem was the most ludicrous that I have ever known in any human being to possess, and no man at all capable of judging of such a matter would have regarded him as being in his sound mind.

A general impression had long prevailed in Charleston that he was, in point of fact, more or less deranged in mind; and during the three years that I occupied a seat in the Confederate Congress, I frequently received communications from citizens of the highest respectability residing there, urging me, in the warmest terms, to aid in displacing him from the position which he was so signally disgracing.

I am not prepared to assert anything in regard to the question of sanity in the case of Northrop, but I do assert that all over the Confederate States he had been employed, to purchase supplies, and his department of notoriously bad characters, not a small number of whom are known to have acquired large fortunes in addition to the enormances of some of whom I could, were it necessary, quite easily specify, having brought their operations under my notice for the purpose of redress in the Congress. The heartless tyranny practiced by this minister of iniquity in every part of the South, in connection with the system of forcible impressment established, has, I am personally satisfied, cost the Confederacy a fifth of the total indifference to the sufferings of Confederate soldiery by all of them but the most degraded. I protested: his indecent and habitual disregard of the requisitions made upon his department, from time to time, by various generals in command with whom he was necessarily thrown into contact; his open and notorious employment of disreputable persons of the most disgusting degree of grossness in addition to his official station to form an estimate of the grounds upon which it would be now superfluous to dwell upon.

Northrop was retained in the Commissary Department for four years, in utter contempt of remonstrance, remonstrance, and of direct and positive accusations of delinquency. It is even true that Mr. Northrop was not a constitutional officer; for the Constitution provides that the President Confederate Government, he was never nominated to the Senate. But, though this matter was brought to Mr. Davis's notice, and the grave proceedings in both Houses of Congress, he still held on, long after the time when it was his design to present his name to the Senate for the sanction of that body up to the latest moment of his own official existence.

Wool Growers Must Defend Their Own Interests.

[From Mirror and Farmer, New Hampshire.]

An intelligent correspondent who speaks of what he knows, in speaking of the efforts that will be made in regard to tariff legislation at the present session of Congress, says: "If wool growers do not wish to be sacrificed by the present Congress, they must be up and doing—manufacturers do, raise money and employ such men as are capable of defending their interests at the seat of Government. Men established when Cabet's death, the French community in that city is still considerable in numbers and active in its revolutionary principles. They propose to have a celebration on a grand scale of the anniversary of the French Revolution of 1848, on the 24th inst.

One of the New York papers says of the "extortions" of landlords: "A dry goods firm have rented a store for the current year for $15,000. The owner called on them a few weeks since to ask their intentions for another year. They expressed a wish to remain if the terms were made agreeable. He offered to treat them fairly, and suggested that $40,000 per annum for a three years' lease would be a reasonable advance. They indignantly refused to treat and he left. After a few hours' search for another place, they concluded to take Select Stock Exemption and accede to the terms. Calling on the owner for this purpose, they learned that they were too late, the premises having been leased for three years at $50,000 per annum. A further search left them hopeless of procuring anything more eligible, and they have to purchase of the new parties for a bonus of $10,000."

The special election for members of the House and Senate, in Kenton, Campbell and Pendleton counties, Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, has resulted full as well as was expected. In the former county, whose member and Senator were turned out of the sitting Legislature by the peace-and-reunion reb el majority, the Copperheads, the Unionists were beaten by 500 majority, the result of returned rebel sympathies now allowed to vote. In the latter county the counties have been elected by 130 majority, and it is expected that the Senator is also elected.

The suit of Sallie B. Carney against James G. Lindsey's heirs and others, involving five thousand acres of land in the upper part of Campbell county, Kentucky on which there are about one hundred tenants, who were defendants in the suit, and which has been pending for eight or nine years, has been decided in favor of the defendants—dismissing the petition of Mrs. Carney, and the cross petition of Beall & Rachford.

W. L. Fleming has published a card stating that he was the man who called upon Senator Wade about a month ago. He says that he stated nothing specially false, and that the Senator complained that while at the Charleston Navy Yard he had made statements in regard to Kansas affairs generally. That he (Wade) drew out he opened a knife to cut off a piece of tobacco, but he made no hostile demonstrations, and none were made by Senator Wade.

Official reports in England show that vaccination has so far proved a certain safeguard to cattle, against the plague which has raged so fearfully in the British Islands.

A number of the leading photographers of the country are now in Washington city, for the purpose of urging Congress to reduce the rates of taxes on their products.

The Court Martial recently organized, of which General Emory is President, and Major E. Grines Judge Advocate, is now in session in Washington. The first case taken up is that of Captain Thompson, of the Adjutant General's office, and Lieutenants Rufus King and Custing, all of the Fourth Regular Artillery. The cases grew out of a street brawl in Georgetown a few weeks ago, in which a man was shot. The testimony comes mainly from the policemen of that precinct.

A numerously signed petition of the Union men of Virginia for a Territorial Government, has been presented to the Reconstruction Committee.

It is said that Mr. Bancroft, on Sunday, caused an intimation to be sent through the proper channel to the Emperor Napoleon, which intimation that he should probably make allusions to their governments which would be unpleasant to listen to, thus leaving with them the option of attending or not.

An accident occurred on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad yesterday morning, about eight miles from White Hall, by which the morning mail train from Troy, consisting of four cars, was thrown from the track and precipitated down an embankment about twenty-five feet. The first passenger coach, in which were upwards of fifty passengers, struck a tree and was dashed to pieces. Six passengers and one employee are wounded, only one of them seriously. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

The Ohio House of Representatives have passed a bill, by a vote of seventy to fourteen, fixing eight hours for a day's labor.

The *Tribune's* special says it is rumored that Mr. Bancroft will be appointed Secretary of State at some future period.

At Knoxville, Tennessee, on Tuesday, a negro was hung by a mob for shooting Lieut. Col. Dyer, of the First Tennessee cavalry.

In the Kentucky Legislature on Tuesday, the Senate adopted the House resolutions requesting the removal of troops from the State, condemning the Freedmen's Bureau, asking for the restoration of the habeas corpus, and rejecting the constitutional amendment.

A Havana letter of the 7th, to the *Herald*, says rumors of the supposed proximity of Chilian privateers, have advanced the insurance premium on Spanish bottoms to twenty-five per cent., and the Spanish line of steamers has declined. Shippers show a great aversion to the charter of Spanish vessels.

EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.—From 1812 to 1832, the tobacco crop of France produced 28,000,000 francs, and the lunatic asylums contained 8,000 patients. The tobacco revenue has now reached 180,000,000 francs, while there are 44,000 paralytic and lunatic patients in the hospitals, showing that the increase of lunacy has kept pace with the increase of the revenue on tobacco. These statistics, presented by M. Jolly to the Academy of Science, in connection with the closing words of his speech, contain a frightful warning to those forming the pernicious habit of smoking, now increasing rapidly: "The immoderate use of tobacco, and more especially of the pipe, produces a weakness of the brain and in the spinal marrow, which causes madness."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Bankrupt Bill in the House

Alabamians Asking for Protection from Secessionists.

The Apportionment of the Loyal War Debt.

Office of Surveyor of Customs to be Abolished.

Proposed Change in U. S. Judiciary System.

THE REVENUE TAX ON SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

The New Basis of Representation.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1866.

Negro Suffrage in the Senate.

The Senate was very dull to-day. Nothing of interest happened in it. Mr. Yates, of Illinois, made a few remarks by way of putting a question to Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, in the course of which he declared that Congress had a right to confer suffrage upon negroes in all the States without any Constitutional amendment, and merely by bill or joint resolution.

Mr. Henderson contended that it could be done only by amendment to the Constitution.

Woman's Rights.

Mr. Sumner, in presenting a petition for female suffrage, said he did not think the time had come for that yet.

The Michigan Contested Seat.

Mr. Williams, of Oregon, has the floor for a delicate speech on Monday, in the House to-day by a strict party vote rejected the claims of Mr. Baldwin, Democrat, to the seat for the Fifth Michigan district, and declared that Trowbridge, the sitting member, was entitled to a seat. The House votes that Mr. Baldwin has failed to show, in an official position for which he was in every way as able as any human being could well imagined to be. His appearance, and most unprepossessing indeed; his manners were coarse, repulsive, insulting; his temper habitually was austere, crabbed and irritating; he was utterly ignorant of the duties of the post assigned him, and he was chargeable with the vanity of considering himself the very reverse of what he was. His self-esteem was the most ludicrous that I have ever known in any human being to possess, and no man at all capable of judging of such a matter would have regarded him as being in his sound mind.

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authorities in Virginia and of Congress in
the proposed amendment to the Constitu-
tion. The President judiciously and po-
litely ignores all this in his remarks.

If the gentlemen are satisfied with the success of their mission, we congratulate them on their moderate expectations. If it had been Mr. LINCOLN, we should strongly suspect a lurking jocoseness in the entire interview.

FACTIOUS OPPOSITION.

Politicians and papers bent on denouncing President JOHNSON, should take their stand on ground where they can maintain themselves, if they can find any. A journal before us scores the President right and left, because he is not for immediately conferring suffrage on the late slaves. No doubt this is an aggravated offense, and it may be sufficient ground for denouncing the President as a "copperhead," "traitor," and the like. If so, what shall we say for almost the entire Union representation in Congress? In the House nearly every member voted to commit suffrage, white and black, to the States, after rejecting in caucus the direct proposition to secure suffrage to the negro. What shall be said of them,—and what shall be said of Mr. FESSENDEN, who in the Senate declared that it would be little short of madness at once to enfranchise the late slaves? Mr. JOHNSON, no doubt, is a great sinner,—but where are the saints?

VIRGINIA VIEW OF THE LATE INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

It is not a little curious to observe that while in the North extremist denounce the President's speech to the Virginia delega-tion, as favorable to the unrepented rebels, the real Union men in Richmond hail his speech joyously as a direct and timely rebuke of this class of disturbers. The Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Republic* (a thoroughly loyal journal) declares that President JOHNSON knew well the men he was addressing; that they were secessionists, and as mem-bers of the Legislature, had not lived up to the spirit of the resolutions they bore to him. The writer says:

"It must have been gall and wormwood to Ballou to hear the President declare that no man should be elected to office who was not 'unmistakably and sincerely loyal,' and that 'the people have a right to require any people, even when there are no more than five thou-sand of them, thus indorsing the distranchi-sement of nine hundred thousand Southern-ers. Lee or any other man to office on the sole ground that he had done good service in rebe-lion against the United States. Furthermore, the President referred to the war invariably as the rebellion, and it seemed to me that during the entire speech that Baldwin, Keen, Grattan, and the others that lik, stood before him like so many culprits before a human judge, who, from motives of policy, was not proposing to mete out to them the punishment they richly deserved, but was giving them a somewhat se-vere lecture, and advising them to go and sin no more."

Surely, what is "gall and wormwood" to the rebels, ought to be satisfactory to loyal men,—and it is not a little curious to find the President, for what he said to the Virginia delegation, denounced by ex-tremists at both ends of the Union. The inference is that he cannot be far from right.

HIGH RENTS.—Business men in all the cities are concerned about the high price of rents. They think the expense of doing business so greatly increased by this cause, that, in the uncertainty of profits, they are alarmed at the prospects before them. To carry on business without mak-ing something by it, and especially with-out the near prospect of making some-thing, is not the part of wisdom, and the question whether to continue, or to stop, or to move, is thus forced upon the consid-eration of many who would otherwise go steadily forward. But as the same diffi-culty is complained of elsewhere, East and West, removal would afford no relief, and submission to a necessity is the only resort.

It is alleged by some that houses for busi-ness or residence are not so much less than are needed, as the complaints of people would indicate, and on these popu-lar complaints is laid the blame of the high rents. Last year the scarcity was even more spoken of, yet every one was accom-modated at last. We only know that whatever is the cause, the rents are un-commonly high, and that this is felt by thousands as a serious embarrassment, and as a just ground of apprehension for the future, in a business point of view.

CLERGYMEN'S CERTIFICATES. — It can hardly be doubted that clergymen are sometimes induced, by the best of motives, to give their approval to books, medicines and the characters of people. Yet it may be equally true that it is sometimes iuju-diciously done, and such is the influence connected with the name and recommenda-tion of a respectable clergyman, that they ought not to be appended to a paper with-out adequate opportunity for information, nor without some guaranty that they shall be used only in a proper manner. Not a few abuses of clerical influence are practiced, of which the ministers whose names are thus used are not aware. This, of course, cannot be altogether prevented, but it should suggest caution in giving sanctions and recommendations in writing, to be passed into circulation by irresponsible hands.

DEAD SLAVERY.—Dead it is, beyond a doubt. Some things that appear to be dead afterwards revive. Startling stories have been told about apparitions. Snakes and fish come to life, after being stiff and torpid with cold. Bourbon princes are celebrated for turning up, after they were hoped to be quietly transported to another world. But we have no apprehensions about slavery coming to its breath again. That danger to the public machinery is past and gone for ever, and the friction and jar that it caused for so many years will disturb us no more.

THE POETRY OF NAMES.—Our Philadel-phia friends are honorably famed for their eleemosynary institutions. They have lately added a new one to their number. It is a house where friendless children, and the children of mothers going out to work, are taken care of. Although just begun, it has sixty inmates, and has received dona-tions of several thousand dollars for its support. The institution is a good one, and bears a name more romantic than is usually allotted to those of its class—*The Home for Little Wanderers.*

THE Springfield *Republican* hopes the President will veto the District of Columbia suffrage bill, because it does not adopt the intelligence basis. The Chicago *Republi-can*: "will agree heartily in the doctrine," provided, "that in the application of the rule no distinction of race or color shall be allowed; and that whites as well as blacks shall be subjected to its operation."

COULD NOT STAND IT.—The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, which with a flourish some time ago, commenced taking Washington spe-cial dispatches, has given them up. The enterprise was too much for the poor thing!

CAPTAIN WADDELL'S POSITION AGAIN.—The Mobile *News* prints a letter, received by a gen-tlemen of that city, from Captain Waddell, of the Shenandoah, in which the latter expresses his chagrin at the result of the late war. Con-cerning his plea of ignorance of the restoration of the Union, he stases that he was first informed of the capture of Jeff. Davis and the sur-render of Johnson's, Smith's and Magruder's armies by the British bark Barracouta, on the second of August, and then he ceased to cruise, and steared for Cape Horn. He says that his officers and crew were greatly terrified when they were informed that the Confederacy had burst, and begged to be landed at Cape Town, arguing and picturing the horrors of capture. He decided, however, to take his ship into the port of Liverpool, in spite of remonstrance and threats, and in doing so narrowly escaped be-ing captured by a Federal cruiser, of the fleetness of the Shenandoah. He says she ran from the Arctic to Liverpool in one hundred and thirty days; from the line on the Pacific side to the Cape in twenty-six days; from the Cape to the line on the Atlantic in twenty-six days, and from the line to Liverpool in twenty-four days.

COPPER TRADE.—The total supply of pure cop-per from all sources in 1864 was nearly 20,000,000 pounds, of which Lake Superior gave 12,500,000. The latter is put into ingot and cake copper at refineries at Detroit, Portage Lake and Cleve-land. The ores produced from mines in Cali-fornia, Canada and the Eastern States, also im-ported ores, are smelted at the works in Boston, New York and Baltimore. Those of New York are located at Bergen Port. The 12,000,000 lbs. from these works added to the product of Lake Superior and a moderate quantity of imported refined copper makes up the aggregate of 20,000,-000 lbs, as stated above.

The first bale of cotton goods manufactured on the Pacific has arrived at San Francisco from Oakland, on the opposite side of the bay. The raw material was obtained in Mexico, but enough is expected to be raised in California to supply the demand this year.

The Commerce of the Plains.

A few years ago the phrase "the commerce of the plains" was applied to the trade between Santa Fe in New Mexico, and Independence, Missouri. Through this trade a large amount of specie was annually brought into the United States in exchange for goods. The work was done by mules and pack horses, and as much interest and importance was attached to the setting out of an expedition between these points as the starting of an Eastern caravan.

Since the establishment of the Overland route to California, stages and wagons have taken the place of the mules and pack horses. Large capital has been invested in the business, and the same system and conveniences have been applied to it which would be applied to an express business, prosecuted in a country where there are no railroads and in which the principal objects are safety, convenience and dispatch.

Last year the total amount of goods shipped by the Overland Dispatch Companies was 21,581,890 pounds of assorted merchandise, re-quiring for its transportation 4,917 wagons, 7,164 mules, 27,685 oxen, 100 horses and 5,256 men.

Of this amount of goods, 7,102,000 pounds were shipped to Denver, Colorado; 4,950,667 pounds to Central City and Black Hawk, Colorado; 2,775,283 to Salt Lake City, Utah; 1,482,128 to Santa Fe, New Mexico; 889,000 to Jatesburg, Colo-rado; 600,000 to Fort Laramie, N. T.; 712,000 to Fort Riley, Kansas; 789,000 to Camp Collins; 305,500 to Fort Union, New Mexico; 412,000 to Virginia City, N. T.; 197,648 to Montana; 482,800 to different points in Nevada; 46,000 to Fort Kearney, N. T.; and 1,200,000 to different points in Western Kansas, Colorado, Utah and Idaho.

The capital requisite to carry on this trade is very large, $6,258,560 being actually invested in the concern.

The following statistics of this company shows the growth of the trade:

	Wagons.	Men.	Mules.	Oxen.	Mdse. lbs.
1858.....	577	1,114	1,282	7,460	3,730,935
1859.....	944	1,186	627	9,335	4,920,035
1860.....	1,778	2,020	627	9,335	8,220,883
1863.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,178,456
1864.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,079,480
1865.....	4,917	5,228	7,164	27,686	21,581,890

In consequence of the emigration to California, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, &c., it is calculated that this trade will be nearly doubled in 1866.

The overland stage line carried west 2,097 pas-pengers, and last 2,281, producing fares to the amount of $814,720, and carrying $2,500,000 in specie, and 40,000 pounds of light express goods. The stage route extends from Atchinson to Den-ver and Central City, Colorado, 563 miles; Great Salt Lake City, Utah, 1,913 miles. From Salt Lake a branch line runs north, traversing Idaho and Montana Territories, reaching Ban-nock and Virginia cities. Another branch 850 miles long runs to Boise City, Idaho, and to Dal-las Falls, on the Columbia.

The full fare from Philadelphia to San Fran cisco, California, is about $250. Meals are extra, and average about sixty cents each. Time from Philadelphia to San Francisco about twenty days.

The stage route employs 356 coaches and bag-gage wagons, 8,530 horses and mules, and 855 men. The stations are thirteen miles apart, and the stages have a regular schedule to run to, which is carried out with wonderful certainty, considering the natural obstacles which are met.

The locomotives and cars of the Pacific Rail-road will in time supersede this go-ahead stage and express company, and render the time be-tween the Atlantic and Pacific to perhaps five days.

Treasure and Merchandise Trade of the Pacific Coast.

The total receipts for the past year from the silver districts of Nevada were $15,800,000, against $10,000,000 in 1864, and $12,435,915 in 1863. Nearly all the treasure from Nevada is brought to San Francisco by public carriers who make a public record of their business. The aggregate receipts from Idaho, Caiboo, Frazer River, &c., have probably exceeded $10,000,000. From the interior of California the receipts of treasure in gold and silver have amounted to $25,957,750 through Wells, Fargo & Co., to which should be added 20 per cent to cover receipts in private hands, making the product of California for 1865, say $31,149,300.

The following table shows the value and des-tination of treasure shipments from New York during the past twelve years—1854 to 1865, in-clusive:

Years.	East ports.	England.	China.	Totals.
1854.....	$46,353,166	$4,781,980	$965,887	$52,101,033
1855.....	39,753,564	2,182,156	1,156,000	43,091,720
1856.....	39,895,294	8,666,289	1,308,852	50,027,434
1857.....	35,341,726	9,347,758	1,291,200	45,976,684
1858.....	35,861,226	9,265,729	1,916,007	47,042,962
1859.....	46,146,437	2,910,939	3,100,756	47,849,462
1860.....	35,757,227	5,272,239	1,347,000	42,376,466
1861.....	32,628,011	4,981,779	3,541,275	40,576,758
1862.....	26,191,035	7,973,140	3,401,754	37,565,929
1863.....	10,309,326	28,466,254	4,356,370	46,971,920
1864.....	12,353,000	18,498,000	4,000,000	34,851,000
1865.....	20,583,800	15,432,689	6,961,922	43,316,228
Total....	$375,585,959	118,173,110	39,810,019	574,721,767

In the above the column of totals includes the shipments to ports not specified.

The aggregate value of exports of all descrip-tions from the port of San Francisco for the three past years was as follows:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Treasure.....	$46,071,429	$46,799,231	$41,898,228
Merchandise.....	13,471,790	17,457,369	21,581,890
Total.....	$59,349,219	$ 9,257,353	$ 63,480,872

It will be seen from the foregoing that the re-ceipts of gold the past year show a material falling off as compared with the preceding year. The sub-treasurer in this city sent away in 1864, $7,-000,000 for Government purposes, which is in-cluded in the above figures for that year; and we are advised from the East that $2,000,000 were privately shipped by the same party during the past year. We do not place the latter however, in the above statistics, for the reason that the ship-ments do not really enter into the commerce of the port, and should not be treated as such. Deducting the $7,000,000 from the treasure exports in 1864, the aggregate mercantile shipments amounted to $62,058,958, that year as against $59,863,627 during the past year. The expendi-tures of the Government on this coast have been greater by at least $5,000,000 than the transfers of capital from the East have probably been less than they were in 1864.

Deposits of gold and silver bullion, and coin-age of the Branch Mint, San Francisco, for the year ending December 31, 1865:

Gold deposits.....	$21,173,524 41
Silver deposits.....	620,909 68
Total gold and silver deposits	$21,800,528 12
Gold coinage during the year 1865:	

Double Eagles.	Eagles.	Half Eagles.	Quarter Eagles.	Total.
Total..$2,252,000	$182,000	$1,000	$1,000	$2,233,000

Silver coinage during the year 1865:

Half Dollars.	Quarter Dollars.	Dimes.	Half Dimes.	Total.
Total..$237,000	$107,000	$107,000	$107,000	$558,000

The total income of Government on this coast during the same period, so far as can be ascer-tained at present has been $10,800,850.

What they Came for, but did not Re-ceive.

The Boston *Advertiser* comments on the inter-view between the President and the Virginia delegation as follows: "Certainly we do not think that the Virginia delegation, of whose in-terview we present a report this morning, can especially plume themselves upon the signifi-cance of the utterances which they contrived to elicit. Armed with a series of resolutions passed by their State Legislature, they obtained some kindly expressions of confidence in their returning loyalty, and of sympathy for their wishes to secure their old position, the general assurances of sentiments which it is doubtless well for them to know are not alien to the heart of the government. They also obtained from the President a confession that he is human, in his partial recognition of antagonism with a few men of extreme views, whose determined course has perhaps somewhat tried his equa-nimity. On the question, too, as to the admis-sion of Southern representatives,—a question which for the President is purely a speculative one,—they obtained a mild reiteration of views which he has long been understood to entert-ain.

"These things, however, were not what the Virginia delegation came for. The concessions which they hoped to advance, was more im-portant. It is indicated in those remarkable words of their resolutions which declare that 'Virginia will not voluntarily consent to change the adjustment of political power,' and express her thanks to the President "for the firm stand he has taken against amendments of the constitution proposed through an im-pertent state of affairs." The delegation are not to be congratulated, we think, either on the suc-cess or the felicity of their effort to strengthen their resistance to an amendment of the constit-ution by securing Mr. Johnson's aid or counte-nance. Their very words doubtless suggested to Mr. Johnson that the only "firm stand which he ever took as to amend-ments of this sort was a peremptory requisition that the States lately in rebellion should ratify the anti-slavery amendment even while they were "prostrate and helpless," and while they had "no voice in the council of the nation." And their protest against the assertion "the adjustment of political power" doubtless recalled to his mind a certain amendment in-troduced by Mr. Doolittle in the Senate, but well known to represent the President's own views, which would arrange that adjustment to such effect as to cut down seriously the po-litical weight of Virginia unless she should choose to admit her black citizens to the suf-frage. On this point of resistance to amend-ments, the delegation made little headway. Indeed, the attempt to range the President on their side of this important controversy was as unlucky, for political reasons, as it was im-proper in view of the limit of his constitutional functions. The Virginia delegates as well as others who less perhaps than their views as to changes in the fundamental law of the coun-try, in order to be effectual, must be presented at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue."

THE LAST LOOK AT THE REMAINS OF LIN-COLN.—The vault recently constructed at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, and to which the remains of President Lincoln were removed on the 21st of last month, was, a few days since by Governor Oglesby, Hon. Newton Hoffman, LL. D., and Ex-Secretary of State Hatch, when the casket containing the ashes of the martyred President was opened and the features of the lamented Lincoln were viewed by the company.

The features of the deceased were scarcely dis-cernable—the embalmment seeming to have offered but little, if any, resistance to the ave-nachments of corruption, and the piece of clay that once lived and moved and talked, and was known as Abraham Lincoln, is being fast dissolved—"rafter from rafter and beam from beam," and the particles of which it was curi-ously compounded, are rapidly returning to their original elements.

The remains will now rest undisturbed till the "National Monument" shall be completed, when they will be deposited in their final rest-ing place, nor ever be removed hence "till the heavens are no more."

EXCITEMENT IN SPAIN.—The disaster which befell the Spanish fleet on the coast of Chili and the suicide of Admiral Pareja caused a greater excitement in Madrid than even Prim's insur-rection, which was in comparison with this an every-day affair. One of the Madrid papers, the *Espanol*, indulges in the following fierce blast, which will probably not greatly disturb the Chilians in the other hemisphere:

"In the military museum in Santiago there lie the sixty guns which once armed the Spa-nish frigate Isabel. These guns must be brought on board the Villa de Madrid. In the Cathedral of Santiago has been laid the Spanish flag which waved proudly on the mainmast of the Covadonga. That flag, emblem of our honor, symbol of our greatness, that truly cloth in which the Commander Ferry ought to have been wrapped, must be torn from the nave of that cathedral and hoisted on the Esmeralda. There must be neither trnce nor quarter; wherever a Chilian vessel may float there must be a Span-ish vessel determined to board her, to sink her; wherever a palace, a house, a hut, inhabited by these bastard children of ours, by these parri-cides, may be seen, there, upon that palace, up-on that house, upon that hut, must the Spanish shell fall.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The inmates of the debtors' prison at Brussels have founded a newspaper, with the laudable purpose of persuading the public that imprison-ment for debt should not exist in a free country. The paper is entitled *Journal des Detenus*, and its first number appeared on the 1st of January. In his programme the editor wishes his readers a happier year that the last; and among the local news is an announcement that no new face had appeared in the prison for the last two days, and that the health of the prisoners is ex-cellent. The feuilleton of the paper consists of the "Memoirs of an Inmates of the Debtors' Pris-on." Several advertisements are addressed to creditors, and among them is one from "a dark young man of twenty-eight," who wishes to marry in order to pay his debts.

A charity lodging house has been established in New York, near Jefferson Market. Strangers in the city without means, persons who have been ejected from their rooms at nightfall, be-cause they have been unable to pay their rent, children who are not vagrant, and disabled per-sons living at a distance from the city, and who have no money, but not known drunkards or vagrants, are admitted to the place. Each lodger gets a plain breakfast.

Lands in upper Georgia are rising in value. Seven hundred acres of land near Rome, 300 be-ing bottom land, sold for $16,000; another farm near Rome, of 320 acres, 60 bottom, at $3,000, and another, 160 acres, upland, at $6,000; one near Van Wirt, Polk county, 480 acres, upland, at $10,000; another of 520 acres, to a Massachusetts man, for $7,000. It is said that colonies from New York and Pennsylvania are expected soon.

The total number of National Banks author-ized by the Comptroller of the Currency since the establishment of the national system is one thousand six hundred and thirty-three, of which Pennsylvania has two hundred and ninety-eight and Massachusetts two hundred and seven. The aggregate circulation of the banks is $253,116,380, and the total capital $110,-320,665. As security for such circulation the United States Treasurer controls bonds adequate to its liquidation. The only banks being or-ganized are such as had prior to last June filed their application.

Mr. De Bow estimates that the cultivation of 1,250 acres of land in the South—1,000 in cotton and 250 in corn—will cost $74,990, allowing for 100 hands at $100 a month; and the total in-come would be $159,000, leaving a net profit of $84,000.

Chicagoans are in a state of excitement over the proposed increase in the price of the Lake Tunnel contract. The Chief Engineer says the work has more than paid for itself up to the present time, and this being the case, it is fair to presume that there will be a handsome profit on the balance of the work. The increase will amount to $236,250, and is only opposed by re-formers in the ground that it was a scheme to drive honorable contractors from the field of competition, in view of the occasion for bribery and corruption that it may create.

Workmen began removing the paper from the walls of the executive department in the White House on Tuesday, for the purpose of putting on the second quarters of different layers were found. That next the wall was very heavy velvet paper, put on during Madison's administration. The new paper is of a purple hue.

A Mr. Gillam, of Seattle, Washington terri-tory, has invented a new process of attaching saws to their handles. It consists in the appli-cation of a spring catch fitted into a suitable re-cess in the face of the handle and projecting into a notch in the back of the saw, in combination with a stationary pin intended to fit into a notch in the front end of the saw, in such a manner that on introducing the end of the saw into the ear of the handle it is firmly held in po-sition by the combined action of the spring catch and of the stationary pin, and by forcing the saw in this direction the catch is easily be released from the handle at any moment.

Brooklyn has the merit of bringing about a new sensation in the shape of a grand ball with-out ladies. Pacific Engine Company, on Friday night, gave such an entertainment, and every-thing passed off very agreeably. The list of invitations was confined to firemen and about the button holes of the dancers, was adhered to with all fidelity. From dancing to supper, and everything was done with a solemn gravity which produced a very ludicrous effect.

Thorny are the paths trod by gentlemen of the press. Of nine editors of daily papers during the year which has just terminated, there have been twenty-one warnings, sixteen trials fol-lowed by condemnations, two seizures, four suppressions, and a sentence of exile. To this ter-rible list, to say nothing of the capricious confisca-tions to which foreign journals are daily expos-ed, the Dictionnaire de Nyssia, "encyclopedical, with M. Verdeil, a "Treatise upon Anatomical and Physiological Chemistry;" with M. Berard, a "Manual of Pathology," and he is, more-over, the author of a very remarkable treatise on the "Vegetable Parasites which Live in Man and Animals." It was M. Robin who discovered that thornback is an electrical fish, and at this time he is making some interesting experi-ments upon the transmissibility of cholera, with which he has succeeded in affecting dogs at will.

—Mlle. Titiens laid the foundation stone of a new Opera House, the Alexandra, in Liverpool on Saturday, January 13. Her appearance in what may be termed a new role, attracted a large concourse of spectators, despite very un-favorable weather. The accomplished prima donna executed her masonic task with great ar-tistic ability, and was duly presented with a silver trowel. A grand *dejeuner* was given in St. George's Hall afterwards.

—The Right Reverend John J. Williams, re-cently appointed coadjutor to the late Bishop Fitzpatrick of Boston, whose death we an-nounced yesterday morning, succeeds to the Bishopric by virtue of an arrangement made with Pope Pius IX, at the time of his ap-pointment.

—Hon. William A. Russell, formerly State Prison Inspector in New York, has been made a New York city, for breach of promise, by a Miss Amelia N. Wiggins, and damages laid at ten thousand dollars. The court awarded the lady five thousand dollars.

—Colonel Gabriel De Korponay, a well known Philadelphian, and formerly the colonel com-manding a Pennsylvania regiment during the late rebellion, died on Saturday last. Colonel De Korponay was the first to introduce the orig-inal polka into this country.

—Mr. Isaac C. Pray, a New York journalist, has written a play entitled "Virginia of Rome," and intends to produce it on the stage of the New York Academy of Music, next Saturday night, with a *debutante* named La Costa, as the heroine. The lady is said to be "the most fasti-dious reader of the English language"—an ex-travagant proclamation, to say the least.

—The Rev. Dr. George B. Cheevers's Church of the Puritans, in New York City, located in Union Square, is about to be sold for the sum of $110,000, to a Protestant Episcopal Church. Dr. Cheever's congregation have to sell or pay a very high ground rent, as their lease is about run out. They will go up town and erect a church on more aristhi principles than the one they are about to leave.

—Wm. H. Adams, Esq., for nearly twenty years past the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia on Sunday night last.

GUBERNATORIAL.

The Hanover York county, *Spectator* says: "General Geary is beyond a doubt the choice of the people, and will receive the nomination by an overwhelming majority."

A Newport, Perry county, dispatch dated February 12th says: "At the Republican con-vention of Perry county, held to-day, A. B. An-derson was elected representative delegate to the State Convention. The representative dele-gate and senatorial conferee were instructed to support Governor Curtin."

A correspondent of the Blairsville *New Era* "Mechanic," warmly supports Gen. Moorhead for the Union nomination for Governor.

A special dispatch to the Harrisburg *Tele-graph*, date Carlisle, Cumberland county, Febru-ary 13th, says: "The Union County Conven-tion, held yesterday, elected Wm. B. Mullen, Esq., as the representative delegate to the Union State Convention, with instructions to support Gen. Geary for Governor.

The Volume of Currency.

On the important question of reducing the volume of the currency with the view to an early return to specie payments, the *Financial Chronicle* says: "The belief is held that the fu-ture policy of Mr. McCulloch may receive some important modifications if Congress should fail to approve his plan of paying off and funding the seven-thirties before contracting the volume of active currency. The general impression seems to be that the seven-thirties should be let alone for the present, and that nothing but confusion and disappointment are likely to arise from taking them up before maturity. Certain per-sons urge, indeed, that we cannot deal with the currency question to advantage till our tempo-rary loans are paid off. This is true of the call loans which are a burden to the Treasury and should for the most part be paid off with as little delay as possible. But it is an emphatical-ly untrue of the seven-thirties, which at pres-ent are no cause of embarrassment whatever. Those persons, however, claim that we cannot reduce the volume of the currency while we are selling bonds. This statement is contradicted by facts. Last year we contracted our active currency to a very considerable extent, although during its course we had to make new loans to a larger amount than were ever negotiated in a single year by any nation in the world before. And to that contraction the present inflation in prices is largely due. We trust, then, that Con-gress will give positive, unmistakable expression to the opinion that the first work to be done is not the funding of notes which fall due in 1867 and 1868, but the reduction of the redundant cur-rency whose inflating influence has extended and is exerting so mischievous an influence on prices and on general business. Whether any new powers shall be conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury is comparatively a subordinate question. He has already under the acts of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865, all the power which is needful to contract and to restore the currency to a healthier condition, by converting the green backs first into compound interest notes and by gradually selling Five-Twenty Bonds when they have become inert and have ceased to exercise the functions of paper money."

San Francisco, California, Wool Trade

The quantity of wool handled in the market during the year was 7,250,000 pounds, which shows a decrease of about 10 per cent. from last year's product. This includes all the wool re-ceived from Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, &c., which has always been included as California wool. The decrease is wholly in the California product, and is mainly accounted for by the fact that a great many sheep died in 1864 on ac-count of the drought, while numerous flocks were driven to Oregon to graze. The market has been subject to great fluctuations during the year, and prices have, for the most part, been relatively lower than those ruling in New York and Boston—thus rendering purchases in this market more or less speculative.

The product of wool in 1864 was 8,000,000 lbs., and in 1863, 7,221,000. The shipments and sales were 6,473,615 lbs., against 6,836,102 lbs in 1865.

In the beginning of the year the ruling price was 25c and upward, under a brisk local demand. This, however, was soon met by liberal receipts, and prices declined to 20@22c. In the early part of the second quarter, under a short competi-tion, there was an advance to 24@26c, but in July prices reached to 18@20. The markets for the fall clip opened in favor of the buyer at 16@ 18c but competition soon carried prices up to 20@22c, at which the bulk of the fall wools were forward. This wool in the East has never reach-ed over 35@37c, currency, which leaves, covers costs and charges. The estimate consumption of the two local mills is, in round numbers, 1,-000,000, both establishments being on a liberal scale, and can be tested, a pit being open on the place. The Coal will be transported over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, the Farm lying close to the town of Mansfield, and, by the Washing-ton Flke, four miles from Philadelphia.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
Wilkins Hall, Fourth street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM, TOWN LOTS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

In Elizabeth Tp.

The undersigned, Executor of the last will and testa-ment of Jacob Bowman, late of Elizabeth township, will sell at public sale on the premises, on TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1866, at 10 o'clock, a. m., that valuable farm on which the testator resided, situated in Elizabeth town-ship, Allegheny county, Penna., bounded by lands of John B. Bowman, Jacob Bowman, John Hamilton and others, containing about 163 acres, on which is a good two story frame dwelling House, good Frame Barn, Tenant House, and other out buildings. The farm is well watered, and is a desirable stock or grain farm, ly-ing close to the town of Mansfield, and, by the Washing-ton Pike, four miles from the city.

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GRAIN WAREHOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

E. D. MILLER & CO.,
(Successors to L. K. Warner.)
NEWARK, OHIO.

ODONTO! ODONTO! ODONTO!

The "Odonto" has not its equal for cleaning and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and purifying the Breath. It imparts a beautiful pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, not given by any other dentifrice.

R. E. SELLERS & Co., Agents,
d30-3m eod Pittsburgh, Cor. 2d and Wood sts.

USEFUL AND IMPORTANT IN-VENTION.—CATLIN & FREESE'S improved FIRE AND WATER PROOF CEMENT.

The best preparation yet discovered for Repairing broken articles, such as Glass, China, Crockery, Ala-baster, Paris, Ivory, Bone, Meerschaum, &c., &c.

J. C. MATTERN, Druggist,
Smithfield and Third sts., Pittsburgh,
Ja18-3meod Agent.

SHINGLES, SHINGLES, SHAVED AND SAWED,

16 and 18 inch: Weatherboarding, planed and joined; dry, clear Plank and Boards; Flooring, and all kinds of lumber, at

C. C. BOYLE & CO.'S Yard,
fe1-6tTHM Above Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.

DR. J. WILSON WISHART

Has removed his OFFICE, No. 251½ PENN STREET to his residence. Office and residence,

NO. 74 WYLIE STREET.
fe12-3teod

FOR SALE.

High or nine ACRES OF LAND in Ohio township, on Pit sburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Dixmont Station. There is a Dwelling House, out buildings, and a number of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., on the land. Inquire of JAMES GILLELAND near the property, or of

MARTHA HOOD, Sewickley.
fe6-2weod

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAU-LIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best cast steel, at $200 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Black-wood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizon-tally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
ja19-3TAS 112 Third street.

NOT FOR A DAY BUT FOR ALL TIME.

PIONEER YEAST POWDER.

It is good for Biscuit, Bread, Pie Crust, Muffins, Dumplings, Buckwheat Cakes, Corn Bread, &c., &c. Try it and you will find it all we represent it to be. Manufactured by Taylor & Young, 1867 Front street, New York, and for sale here by

JAMES CONNOR,
J. HENDERSON & BRO.
J. A. RENSHAW.

CHAS. A. GEISSENHAINER. GEO. W. GEISSENHAINER.

GEISSENHAINER BROTHERS,

MACHINE PATTERN MAKERS,

WATER AND FERRY STREETS,
fe8-2w Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—TO THE STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE ALLEGHENY VAL-LEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—In the Act of Assembly approved 9th of February, 1866, the Alleghe-ny Valley Railroad Company is authorized to issue a TEN PER CENT PREFERRED STOCK to the amount of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, which said stock is to be offered to the present stockholders. Subscription Books to said stock are opened at the office of the Company, and will remain open for stock-holders exclusively until the 10th day of March next.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
fe15-td

100 SHARES

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD STOCK WANTED BY

THOMPSON, BELL & CO.,
Bankers, Fourth st.
fe15-3t

EASTERN WHITE LIME,

FIRE BRICK AND CLAY,
TILE AND ARCH BRICK.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates, at

J. MESKIMEN'S Coal Yard,
No. 650 Liberty street,
fe15-3t Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO LET—

THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS—

LARGE ROOMS,

With an Office on the ground floor, if desired.

KNOX & M'KEE,
fe15-6t No. 322 Liberty st.

TO LET—

THE THREE-STORY WAREHOUSE, NO. 346 LIBERTY ST.

Inquire of
fe15-6t KNOX & ORR.

TO LET—

A WAREHOUSE,

80 by 30 FEET, on FIRST STREET.

Apply to
fe15-6t EVERSON, PRESTON & CO., No. 94 Water street.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a tract of land, situated in North Beaver township, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, containing 148 acres, under the very best state of cultivation, three miles from New Castle, one mile from Mahoningtown, at the junction of the Mahoning Valley and Pittsburgh and Erie Rail-road. The farm is well watered. There are two dwelling houses on the premises, a good bank barn, and other out houses, all in good repair. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to JOHN P. McGILA PH-REY, on the premises, Cramont Post-Office. fe15-1m

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—

Situated in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pa., two miles from Irwin station, on the N. Y. & P. R. R., containing about 75 ACRES. Plenty of Tim-ber, Good Orchard, Spring House, and all neces-sary buildings. Coal on the premises and in abundance. Will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to

JOHN R. ALEXANDER,
On the Premises.

CHEAPEST COAL LANDS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Will be sold, cheaper than any other land of like quality, similar resources and equal distance from the city, 102 ACRES, UNDERLAID WITH THE BEST COAL. There are two veins of coal, the one suitable for a flux in the blast furnaces, the other for building purposes, &c. The tract consists of two Farms, 81 Acres, each, with DWELLING HOUSE, Barns, Stables, Fruit Orchards, &c., all in a state of very best quality, and can be tested, a pit being open on the place. The Coal will be transported over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, which runs through the Farm lying close to the town of Mansfield, and, by the Washington Pike, four miles from the city.

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Also, about 12 acres of land on the south side of the public road, to be laid out and sold in lots of from one to two acres each, as directed by the will.

Also, a Lot on Ohio River, situate on Ohio river, in Ohio township, adjoining lands of James Rowan, Ebenezer Henderson and others.

Also, about 12 acres of land on the north side of the public road, to be laid out and sold in lots of from one to two acres each, as directed by the will.

Also, The household furniture, farming utensils, four head of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and all the liv-estock of the late Jacob Bowman, deceased.

Also, a Lot of Coal adjoining lands of James Rowan, Ebenezer Henderson and others.

Also, The undivided one-third of about ten acres of Coal, under an adjoining tract of land, with bank open. A coal road to the river. There are two veins of coal on the premises, one suitable for a flux in the blast furnaces, the other for building purposes, &c. The tract consists of two Farms, 81 Acres, each, with DWELLING HOUSE, Barns, Stables, Fruit Orchards, &c., all in a state of very best quality, and can be tested, a pit being open on the place. The Coal will be transported over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, which runs through the Farm lying close to the town of Mansfield, and, by the Washington Pike, four miles from the city.

JOH

The Daily Commercial

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

The New License Law for Allegheny County—What Attempts to Deprive It of its Stringent Features—The Opposition to the Bill.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 13.

The act regulating the granting of liquor licenses to eating houses, and punishing the unlicensed sale of liquors in Allegheny county, did not pass in the Senate without a struggle. When the bill came upon its final passage, Senator Donovan, Democrat, from Philadelphia, moved to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of special amendment. This amendment proposed to strike out the second section of the bill, requiring that each applicant applying for a license to sell liquors by any inn or tavern, with or without other goods, shall file with the clerk of quarter sessions a bond in one thousand dollars, and each applicant for a license to keep an eating house, a bond in five hundred dollars, &c. In making this motion, Mr. Donovan stated that he was requested by letters from the constituents of the Allegheny members to have this section stricken out.

Mr. Graham replied that it was very singular that his constituents should send remonstrances to the Philadelphia Senator in regard to a bill exclusively for Allegheny county. He said copies of the bill had been sent home, and hundreds of copies distributed among those who were interested in the matter, both among temperance men and respectable liquor dealers, and not a remonstrance had reached him or any of his colleagues.

Thus cornered, Mr. Donovan was compelled to admit that he had received but one letter on the subject, and that from an individual member of the press of Pittsburgh, whose motives in the matter were not even made clear to the Senator from Philadelphia.

Mr. Bigham said he was aware some liquor dealers desired this section stricken out, but they would, he thought, accept the law as it is.

Mr. Graham said he would insist upon this feature of the bill, as he wanted to make it as stringent as it could be made.

The motion to go into committee only received one vote, that of Mr. Donovan, there being twenty-one votes in the negative.

A copy of the *Dispatch*, of your city, has just been shown me, containing an article denouncing the new liquor law, and attempting to throw censure upon Senators Bigham and Graham for having introduced and voted for it. The motives for this attack are well known not only to the Senators referred to, but to the members of the House. The junior editor of a cheap morning paper, being under the impression that there was a fund somewhere to carry through the bill, was anxious for a share thereof. Being unable to discover such a fund, he found, it is surmised, another fund raised for the purpose of robbing the new bill of its best feature, that of requiring bonds from parties receiving license. This was the individual who wrote to Senator Donovan, the Democratic member from Philadelphia. Notwithstanding his efforts, the bill was passed as originally presented in the Senate, and I think will meet with little difficulty in its passage through the House. The aforesaid editor attempts to censure Senator Graham, but how far his attempt will prevail with the citizens of Allegheny county will depend upon their views after reading the following sentiments of your Senator. I quote from the *Legislative Record:*

Mr. Graham said: Mr. Speaker, if there was a bill brought before the Senate at this time, to prevent the entire manufacture and use of ardent spirits in this Commonwealth, and if such a bill could be enforced in the State of Pennsylvania, I would hold up both hands in favor of it. This, sir, these gentlemen say, and it is for it as wise men to endeavor to control it as best we can.

Mr. Donovan. I would ask the Senator from Allegheny (Mr. Graham) why it is required of *eating houses* to give bonds.

Mr. Graham. For the reason that eating houses in our county—I do not know how it is in Philadelphia—have the privilege of selling fermented and malt liquors, and we require them, therefore, to give bonds.

I was going to say, Mr. Speaker, that we have for many years felt the inefficiency of our license system in Allegheny county. There has been no restraint on the selling or use of liquors here. All who could raise the money could purchase liquors. Every street, lane and alley in our city and in the surrounding boroughs have been cursed and marred by these rumholes. After consulting with the judges of our courts, and our county officials, it was considered that an improvement could be made upon our license law. The present bill has been framed with that improvement in view. I am aware, sir, that some very strict temperance men will object to the passage of this bill, because it throws open the selling of liquor to every one—it allows every one to go into the business who can procure the requisite bond and pay the licenses. It does not require the form under which licenses were formerly obtained. In that respect we are adopting the Philadelphia system. But you will observe under the proposed law we will derive a revenue to the State of, perhaps, three times the amount derived under the former law. We will also derive for the workhouse, a charter which passed here some three weeks ago, enough money, under the operation of this law, to defray in two, three or four years the entire cost of erecting and maintaining a workhouse.

The gentleman asks that the bill may be so modified as to allow parties to take out licenses without giving a bond. If that is stricken out, I will insist, I must insist, in behalf of my county, that the entire bill shall fall, and that we go back to the old system. I trust, sir, as this bill has been carefully prepared and approved by the judges and officers of our county, that it will pass. I may also say that it meets the approbation of all respectable liquor dealers of our county. I trust that it will pass without being changed or marred by the proposed amendment.

C.

Does the Spider Eat its Web?

Fired with emulation, I carefully watched a common garden-spider, (*Empeira diadema,*) which I found as entertaining as wonderful. I commenced by destroying the web of a fine fat spider, and the owner appeared excessively astonished as her web collapsed around her. At length she took refuge in an inverted flower-pot, where I found her two hours after. I am inclined to think that during this period she was preparing materials for a new web, and found in every case where a web is destroyed, that the spider goes away to some quiet spot, and, drawing his legs close round him, remains quiet for two or three hours. During this period of repose the spider is stupid and disinterest gives an impatient shuffle when touched, but does not run off as spiders generally do when disturbed. I watched again, then left, and when I returned in half an hour I found the spider as active as a spider could be in building a new web—the old one, which at my last visit was still hanging, had now vanished. Had the spider eaten it? "That's the rub." By lucky chance another spider came along the piece of wood, from the end of which my spider had fastened one of her foundation lines. They met," and in an instant the claws of each was shot out with a dexterity that a pugilist might envy: the blows were given in exactly the same manner as a cat strikes her antagonist, the trespassing spider was soon convinced that it would be the height of folly to stop where he was, so clustering a line from where he stood, he let himself down to a convolvulus leaf. My friend rushed to the spot where spider No. 2 had fastened his line, and seizing on it, the other end of which, he it remembered, was in communication with spider No. 2's body, began to find him off, that is to say, she drew the line towards herself in the same manner that a sailor hauls in a rope, but with a rapidity that was truly wonderful; the front legs were moved so quickly that my eyes could scarcely follow them. Spider No. 2 having a decided objection to his vitals being wound away in this sort of manner, put an end to my friend's little pastime by cutting the line. Spider No. 1 had now fastened the other end of the line to a large pea; when she found the supply cut off she began stowing it away in her own body, forcing it in with her two front claws, with, in a few moments not a vestige was left.—*Science Gossip.*

The Oldest City in the World.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world; Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Balbec is a ruin; Palmyra lies buried in the sands of the desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates. Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel, an island of verdure in a desert, "a predestinated capital," with martial and sacred associations extending beyond thirty centuries. It was near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw a light from heaven, "above the brightness of the sun," the street which is called Strait, in which it is said he "prayeth," still runs through the city; the caravan comes and goes as it did a thousand years ago: there is still the same house and the water-wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and the Mediterranean still occupy these with the "multitude of their waters." The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter, "because it is given to man to have but one paradise, and, for his part, he was resolved not to have it in this world," is to this day what Milman called the "Eve of the East," as it was in a time of Isaiah "the Head of Syria."

From Damascus, came our damson, our blue plums, and the delicious apricot of Portugal, called damascene; damask, our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised on a smooth ground; damascening, which was introduced into England in the time of Henry II; the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and remarkable elasticity; a secret of the manufacture of which was lost when Tamerlane carried off the artists into Persia; and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with silver and gold—a kind of mosaic engraving and sculpture united, called damascening, with which boxes, and bureaus, and swords and guns are ornamented.

It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; it streams from Lebanon, the "rivers of Damascus," the "rivers of gold," still murmur and sparkle in the wilderness of "Lyrian gardens."

DETECTIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.—The strain in the intellect, at school, is not sufficiently relieved by the exercise of the affections and sentiments, or of the moral nature. These are taught by words, but not by direct appeals to objects and persons, nor by mixing in the scenes calculated to expand and strengthen them. Such omissions are not merely mental; they touch the health by failing to excite the nervous system, and to give rise to irradiations from the centre of the brain, and through its connecting nerves to all the other organs. The young female is more especially to be commiserated, for the perversion of her bodily as well as mental powers, by defective education. After long, wearisome hours of school study, she has more irksome, and even painful by breathing a close and impure air, and by tight dress and restrained posture, she passes to another room to undergo a similar purgatory in practising on the piano or learning to dance. If she take a dancing lesson it is an affair of tame posture, necessarily stiff and ungraceful, owing to her first dressing. Her steps and formal walks out of doors with her companion remind an observer of a solemn funeral march. When the young lady has finished her education—save the mark!—she goes home, and in a short time regrets all about the *stoops* and *graphics* and her verse! crammings to which she had been long subjected. Fortunate would it be if she could shake off these bodily and moral ailments and palpitations resulting from her forced pursuit of now forgotten knowledge and barren accomplishments.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

Second week of the engagement of the world-renowned Artiste.

MR. J. E. McDONOUGH
AND
MISS SOPHIE GIMBER KUHN,

THURSDAY EVENING, February 15, 1866, the great sensation Drama of

The Seven Sisters.

PITTSBURGH CHORAL UNION.
HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO,
"JUDAS MACCABÆUS,"
AT
MASONIC HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 15th,
For the benefit of the Freedmans' Aid Commission

Conductor.....G. W. ALEXANDER.
Leader.....JAMES GILES.

Tickets, $1 00. Tickets can be procured at H. Kleber & Bro's, 122 Wood street, A. Rankin's Drug Store, St. Clair street, C. H. Soper's Drug Store, corner Penn and St. Clair street, and at James T. Sample's Periodical Store, Federal street, Allegheny.

All persons holding tickets can secure reserved seats at H. Kleber & Bro's without extra charge, on Tuesday morning, 13th, at 10 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock, P. M. fel2-6t

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ELI YOUNG'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,
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☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. oct7-1y

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WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES P. TANNER,

No 56 Wood street,

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Has just received a large and entirely fresh stock of Ladies, Misses' and Children's, Men's, Boy's and Youth's

BOOTS,
BALMORALS,
POLANDERS, &c.

BUFFALOES,
ARCTIC GAITERS and
RUBBER OVERSHOES,
BUSKINS, &c.

Which will be sold by the case or dozen, at a small profit.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
J. P. TANNER,
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BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
SOUTH & ROSS'S,
68 Market street.
dec22

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold cheap for cash.
S. DALZELL,
No. 128 Smithfield St., South door from Virgin Alley

CAUSTIC SODA,
SODA ASH,
AQUA AMMONIA,
At the lowest market rates, for sale by
PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.
Corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way
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PYRITES.

The Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.,
WILL BUY
Pyrites or Sulphuret of Iron
AT A GOOD PRICE,
PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.
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SPERM LUBRICATOR.
Important Invention
Something which our Manufacturers have long desired,
A SUBSTITUTE FOR
Lard Oil,
And Sold for $30 per barrel less.
Read

The following recommendations from some of us well known manufacturers. It is pronounced by a equal to to Lard Oil:

PITTSBURGH, November 16th 1865.—We are using the "Sperm Lubricator," manufactured by Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co., in cutting screws and on our machinery, and find it equal to lard oil in every respect. We use no other oil.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
110 Water and 104 Front streets.

PEARL FLOUR MILLS, Allegheny City, November 15th, 1865.—Messrs. BUFFUM, KEHEW & Co., 22 Market street.—Gents: I have been using your Sperm Lubricator for the past year or more, and can recommend it as being equal to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. I use your oil for the Pulleys, for turning, and in fact for everything that oil is required for about the Mill. I also used it on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and all the engineers thought with me that it was the best oil they had ever tried.

Yours, respectfully, NATHAN PETTYS,

Engineer at Pearl Mills—R. T. Kennedy & Co.
CORNPLANTER MACHINE WORKS, Allegheny City, November 17th, 1865.—We are now using, and have been for the past year, "Sperm Lubricator," and will manufacture by Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co., Pittsburgh, on engine and machinery, screw cutting, chasing, and on all kinds of work, 2,000 revolutions per minute, and find it equal in every respect to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. We do not hesitate to recommend the oil as the best we have ever used, being more durable than any we have heretofore tested.

JENNINGS & OLIO.

We also refer by special permission to Messrs. Morehead & Co., Schoo Iron Works, and Messrs. Craig Bros., Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters.

The Sperm Lubricator is manufactured only by us.

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The Oil is put up in 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon packages to suit purchasers. dec1-3mood

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SAMUEL HARPER,
(Late of the 139th Regiment,)
Has Resumed the Practice of Law,
In the office of C. B. M. Smith,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.
Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. sel-tf

H. C. MACKRELL. A. A. JOHNSON.
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
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☞ Call with discharge and two witnesses. 1y28

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A. B. NORTON, Attorney having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, Texas, competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.
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Elegantly Lithographed
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STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
BOOKS, AND WRITING PAPERS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS.
Jobbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock generally. fe1

PORCELAIN SLATES,
Duff's Steamboat Book-keeping and Blanks,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
fe8 corner Wood and Third streets.

CLOVERSEED.
50 bush Cloverseed for sale by
JNO. B. CANFIELD,
141 and 143 First street,

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manageress.....Miss ANNIE EBERLE.

Last night but one of the Great Actress,
MISS JEAN HOSMER.
THURSDAY EVENING, February 15, will be presented the great five act play of
THE STRANGER.
To conclude with the great five act play of the
LADY OF LYONS
FRIDAY, benefit of Miss Jean Hosmer.
JUDITH OF GENEVA and HONEY MOON.
Macbeth, Saturday afternoon.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE, PENN STREET, NEAR ST. CLAIR.
Lessee and Manager.....Tonay Newell.
Stage Director.....J. J. Loughrey.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 15, an immense bill will be presented for the benefit of
H. M. FITZGERALD,
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JAMES THACKERY
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. jan8-1y

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Over 100 varieties, adapted to every business.
Also, MARVIN'S celebrated
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Corner Second and Wood sts., Pittsburgh.
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CARPETS.
SPRING TRADE, '66.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
Offer a most complete assortment of
CARPETS,
Especially
English Tapestry & Body Brussels,
IMPORTED BY OURSELVES
In a greater quantity, and embraces a finer variety of styles, than ever before brought to this market, including most elegant
PARLOR STYLES,
RICH LIBRARY STYLES,
NEAT BED-ROOM STYLES,
And Small Figures for Halls, with Stair to match. The choicest of the New Patterns and the best of the Old.

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Having an experienced and skillful Upholsterer, we engage to make and put down Carpets and Oil Cloths, and Hang Window Shades, either in the city or suburbs. fe14

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CARPETS.
We have received within a few days a large addition to our previous extensive stock of
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OIL CLOTHS, &C.
And will continue for a few days to offer them at
REDUCED RATES.
W. D. & H. McCALLUM.
87 FOURTH STREET.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF
CARPETS!
Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory and making our purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS
Liberal Concessions in Prices,
On our choice and extensive
STOCK OF CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
DAMASK, REP AND LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICE, TASSELS, LOOPS and BANDS,
Enabling our customers to make
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Of permanent value, in a very moderate expense.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth street, next door to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, second floor. dec21

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50 bush Cloverseed for sale by
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One Case Yard Wide Prints, only 25 cts per yard.

4 Cases best makes Prints, light and dark, new styles, 22 and 25 cents.

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5-4 and 10-4 muslins very cheap.

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Balmoral Skirts from $2 00 to $6 00.

For NEW and CHEAP GOODS give us a call.
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JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
SLIGHTLY SOILED GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, SETS AND SLEEVES,
HOOP SKIRTS.
In addition to the above we are offering
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And our entire stock of
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WOOLEN GOODS, BALMORALS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Call at
77 & 79 MARKET STREET.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
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PRICES MARKED DOWN!
We are closing out our
WINTER GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
preparatory to taking stock. Bargains can be had in
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS for men and boys;
VESTS AND DRAWERS, of Shaker Flannel, Wool or Merino;
WARM GLOVES and WOOLEN HOSIERY;
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2,500 PAIR
Ladies,
Gents and Children's
SKATES
IN EVERY VARIETY,
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WHEELER & WILSON'S
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SEWING MACHINES
are universally acknowledged as the Cheapest, Simplest and Best, having been awarded the Gold Medal at the London and Paris Exhibitions,
All the Machines in the World Competing
WARRANTED FOR THREE YEARS,
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR TO
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These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of very kind promptly attended to. se7

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OR THE EGGS OF PHAROH'S SERPENTS,
A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. H. Super, Druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. Also, by Grant Hammond, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McClarran & McKennan. de15

PRODUCE.—
50 bbls. Green Apples;
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2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by
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50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries, for sale by
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NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA,
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
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Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
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Solicits consignments of Petroleum and Produce of all kinds. Liberal cash advances made on approved shipments.
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Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
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Having one of the largest Wharves at Oil City will give especial attention to the
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The best of references can be given.
The business will be under the supervision of THOS SIMPSON, a member of the firm. dec7-3m

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Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
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Also, REFINED OILS.
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OWSTON, WROE & CO.,
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THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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SPENCER & McKAY,
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OF
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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
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Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER, NUTRIA & SEAL
Caps, Gloves and Mufflers.

LADIES' FUR GLOVES,
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
FOR SALE BY
R. H. PALMER,
no29 84 Wood street.

SAWYER'S
Pure Ambrosial Vegetable Compound
FOR SHAVING AND THE TOILET.
A Great American Discovery

No other Soap, foreign or domestic, has ever been offered, which meets the public wants as completely as this fragrant Compound. Thus far its success is unparalleled, and it now bids fair to take precedence of all others in the market.

Sold by the Druggists, Confectioners, and Grocers generally. A directory is given below of some of those who are dealing in selling this superior Soap, which will serve parties abroad and at home, who desire to order:

B. A. Fahnestock & Son & Co., Druggists, Pittsburgh.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co. do do
R. E. Sellers & Co. do do
Woodside & Wallace, do do
Mackewon & Bro., do do
George Bassett, do do
Miller & Ricketson, Grocers, do
Watt & Wilson, do do
Edward Heaviton, do do
John Lippincott, do do
Little, Baird & Paton, do do
Lotz & Duff do do
Schumaker & Lang, do do
Reymer & Bros., Confectioners & Fruiterers, do
George A. Kelly, Druggist, Allegheny city.
Tiernan & Getty, Grocers, do
John A. Scott, do do
Schultz, Son & Co., do do
R. & A. Carson, do do
Lewis, Bailey, Daniell & Co., Grocers, Sharpsburg.
Hopcock, Glenn & Co., Grocers, New York.
Wm. Curtis, Odd Fellows' Hall, Philadelphia.
Hinman, Rose & Co., Commission Merchants, Chicago, Ill.
John Thompson & Co., Druggists, Bloomington, Ill.
B. Tiffnal & Co., Druggists, New Castle, Pa.
Wilcox & McKinley, do do
T. A. Humphrey, do do
J. M. Reno & Co., Grocers, Youngstown, Ohio.
Kidwell & Son, Druggists, Washington City, D. C.
J. C. Acheson, Merchant, Washington, Pa.
D. Dilbert, Merchant, Jonestown, Pa.
P. A. & S. Small, Merchants, York, Pa.
Shisler & Frazer, Merchants, Harrisburg, Pa.
Nesbit & Lewis, Druggists, Indiana, Pa. dec23

POTATOES.—
200 barrels Extra Peach Blow Potatoes, 200 bar rels Extra Prince Albert Potatoes. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.
ja2 141 and 143 First street.

100 BBLS. NEW CORN MEAL in store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
ja17 18 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A neat 2 story brick house, 4 large sized rooms, with hall on first floor, gas in each room, water in kitchen, and all in good order. Lot 20 by 64 feet deep. Situated No. 464 Rebecca street, opposite First Ward School House, Allegheny City. For further particulars inquire of
R. M. SHEATS,
fe13-1f No. 56 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.
A DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,
On Penn street. Or will be exchanged for Real Estate at a fair price. Address
PHARMACEUTIST,
fe10-1f Commercial office.

DWELLING FOR SALE.
A well built three story BRICK HOUSE on Second street, below Market. Has slate roof, gas throughout, and water in the kitchen, and bath room. Will be sold low. Inquire at
NO. 115 PENN STREET.

FOR SALE—The three story
BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,
No. 551 Liberty street, containing ten rooms, large hall, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Possession given April 1st. For terms, &c., inquire of
WM. CRAWFORD, Jr.,
fe10-1w on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
No. 226 North Avenue, Allegheny city, within ten minutes' walk from Pittsburgh. Inquire of
J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
fe10-1f Bakewell's Building 71 Grant st.

PUBLIC SALE OF
REAL ESTATE.
Will be sold on THURSDAY, the first day of March next, at the HOTEL OF STEPHEN PONTIUS, Federal and Front streets, CAMDEN, New Jersey, the Tuckahoe Glass Factory Property, situate on Tuckahoe river, in the county of Cumberland, New Jersey, containing about twenty-two acres of excellent land. The improvements consist of two wood wharves, all of the necessary buildings for the manufacture of Cylinder Window Glass, a Brick Mansion House, twenty by forty feet, three stories high, Stone Store House and cellar, a Blacksmith Shop and a large Barn. Freight from vessels is landed within one hundred yards of the factory. The Camden and Cape May Railroad is three and a half miles distant. A supply of wood for manufacturing purposes can be obtained in the neighborhood at low prices. Persons may readily visit these premises by leaving the cars of the aforesaid Railroad at Woodbine Station. The village of Tuckahoe is pleasantly situated and healthful, and contains three churches and good schools.

Terms of sale cash upon delivery of deed.

For further particulars inquire of
SAMUEL STILLE,
fe12-eod 2w Batsto New Jersey.

FOR SALE---
Forty-eight acres of Land, at Edgewood Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Any person wishing lots for a country residence would do well to call and see the above before purchasing elsewhere, as they will be divided into lots to suit purchasers from 2 up to 10, 20 or 30 acres. All the lots will have a front on the Railroad and within two minutes' walk to the Station from any of the lots. Inquire at JNO. GRAZIERS,
119 Water street Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also, at the same place, a splendid Swiss Cottage, just new containing seven rooms, together with about two acres of ground, with a splendid young orchard of about fifty good bearing apple trees. Also, plenty of water on the place. Any person wanting to get a nice home would do well to call soon at
JNO. GRAZIERS,
fe12 2w 119 Water street.

FOR SALE.
Within five minutes' walk of Torrens Station, a FRAME HOUSE, of 8 rooms, with from ½ to 1½ Acres of Ground to suit purchaser. This property will be for rent if not sold before the 10th of March next. Persons desirous of purchasing can take the 11.40 a. m. train (Pa. RR.) and return on the 1.40

...ASSISTED.—On Tuesday evening J. Hartsell, a deserter from the United ...Infantry, was arrested in this city, and committed to jail. Yesterday afternoon Major Williams forwarded him to New York city where his regiment is stationed.

NEW FIRE.—Mr. Arthur Hobson, who has for a number of years past held the office of Street Commissioner of Allegheny, has connected himself with the firm of McIntyre, McNaughter & Co., the well known pavers. Mr. Hobson has had great experience in the paving business, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the firm.

POCKET PICKED.—A countryman named McCafferty called at the Mayor's office yesterday, and notified the police that his pocket book containing five or six hundred dollars, had been stolen from him on Tuesday evening, in the Diamond market. He offered a liberal reward for the recovery of his money, and the police are endeavoring to ferret out the guilty party.

BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.—The fine railroad bridge over Jacob's creek, on the Connellsville Railroad, was washed away on Tuesday, and further progress along the road in that direction stopped. The bridge will be rebuilt as soon as possible, and in the meantime the mails for Connellsville, Uniontown, &c., will be sent by boat to Brownsville, and thence by stage to their destination.

THE CENTRAL SKATING PARK.—The frost of last night placed the ice on the Central Skating Pond in splendid condition, and it will be opened to the public to-day. Meagher Brothers will make their first appearance this afternoon at three and a half o'clock, and as they bear the reputation of being extraordinary skaters, they will doubtless prove successful in drawing large crowds to the Park.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH.—James Hamill, of Pittsburgh, the champion sculler of this country, has forwarded two thousand dollars to England, to bind his challenge to Harry Kelly, the English champion. Hamill expects to leave for England on the 21st of April, and the first contest between the men is to take place in June. The river Tyne, near Newcastle, will probably be selected for the trial.

ANOTHER COMMITMENT LODGED.—Yesterday, another commitment was lodged against John Price, who was arrested a week or two ago, for picking pockets at the Central Skating Park. The information was made by a young lady residing in the Fifth ward, who charges Price with stealing her portemonnaie containing nine dollars. From present appearances, Price has succeeded in paying his way to the Penitentiary.

RUNAWAY GIRL.—A girl about thirteen years of age, named Barbara Redman, left her father's residence on East lane, Fourth Ward, Allegheny, yesterday morning, and has not since been heard of. Upon leaving the house she took with her the following articles belonging to her sisters: one cloak, one muff, one pair of gaiters and fifty dollars in money. Information has been discovered as to her whereabouts, and any person who can throw any light on the matter, would confer a great favor by making it known to her parents.

THE LICENSE LAW.—A petition will be presented to-day to Mayor Morrison of Allegheny, signed by a number of respectable citizens of that city, requesting him to call a meeting on Monday evening next in some suitable Hall, to consider and take action in reference to the license law now pending before the Legislature. As the law now stands the Court of this County has power to grant or refuse licenses to all applicants. The bill now pending gives the Treasurer of the county the power of granting licenses to all applicants at a stipulated price, and it is in reference to this bill the petition referred to will be presented to the Mayor.

COLUMBIA HOSE, HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.—At a meeting of this Company, held in their hall, corner of Anderson and Lacock streets, Allegheny, a short time ago, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—W. H. H. Glenn; Vice President—R. M. Blair; Secretary—John Stokes; Treasurer—John Negraw; Captain—Arthur Donnelly; First Lieutenant—Frank McDowell; Second Lieutenant—W. J. Dunnison; Hose and Truck Directors—John Bowers, Hiram Maxwell, David Boyd, David G. Jones, Edward Powers, Michael Troutman, Daniel Donnelly, Benjamin Blair, Walter Myers, Wm. Hough; Hose Engineers—John C. Hough, James Hileman; Plug Directors—George Marshall, Wm. Kennedy, James —Joseph Christy, Peter Bailey, R. P. Brown, Charles Bradford. This Company is an independent organization, and is almost entirely dependent on the members for support. The Columbia Fire Company is one of the best organizations in the two cities, and is among the first at fires. There are now one hundred and ninety-six names on the roll. The members have presented a petition to the City Councils, asking for five hundred feet of hose, as all their present hose is worn out. It is expected that the petition will be brought up at the next regular meeting of Councils, as the Company are greatly in need of it.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.—This great American corporation has been transacting the business of insurance extensively for the period of nearly half a cenjury, during which time it has passed through almost every phase of experience, and acquired an amount of information and

not surpassed by any similar institution. The distinguished liberality and promptness practiced by this company in the adjustment and settlement of claims has made it a great favorite, and its policies are always in demand, because people feel that they furnish reliable indemnity for losses. The unparalleled success which has attended its history, may be attributed in a great measure to the use of the statistical record accumulated in the transaction of so large a business for so long a time, which has furnished reliable results for calculating fair rates and rules, and thereby enabled the managers to reject doubtful advantages and hold to that course which made the future prosperous and secure. The premiums are graduated according to the risk and hazard of each kind of property, as determined by their extensive operations and the result is that the Ætna's income always exceeds its expenditures, and each succeeding year large additions are made to its vast capital. Its present cash assets, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column, exceed four million dollars. An unusual number of disastrous fires are now occurring, whether they originate from incendiaries or from other and periodic causes, the fact should warn every property owner to look to the goodness, strength and security of insurance companies. Select, when procuring insurance, for no one can reasonably deny that the financial contingencies of the future are open to extreme fluctuation.

Five Days' Imprisonment in a Railroad Car.

A train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, laden with dressed hogs, which left Chicago on Friday morning of last week, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening. Upon opening one of the cars a man was found lying among the dead animals. He was in a filthy condition, and was almost dead, having eaten nothing for five days. One of his feet was frozen, and he was unable to walk or even stand. He was taken out of the car and properly cared for. When he had recovered sufficiently, he stated that he was a discharged soldier, and finding himself in Chicago, without means, and being anxious to reach New York, he visited the freight depot for the purpose of discovering what chance there was for a passage to New York. He was told that the car containing the hogs would go directly through in the shortest possible time, and seizing an opportunity to slip into the car unseen, he did so, and had not waited long until he became completely surrounded by the hogs fastened. Here he remained for five days and nights, without water or provisions, for the reason that he did not care for the raw pork, as he became quite sick, and had no stomach for it. The employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad released the unfortunate man from his confinement, and he was sent free over the road to Philadelphia.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.
Day Express	2:30 a m	Mail	1:50 a m
Altoona Accom	7:10 a m	Mail Line	2:40 a m
Phila. & Erie Mail	8:00 a m	Phila. & Erie Mail	12:30 p m
Mail Accom	11:40 a m	Baltimore Expr's	1:20 p m
Philad. Express	3:00 p m	Mail	6:30 p m
Fast Line	10:00 p m	Johnstown Accom	10:05 a m
Johnstown Accom	4:15 p m	Mail Station	2:45 p m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st "	8:50 a m
2d "	9:30 a m	2d "	12:50 p m
3d "	6:35 p m	Penn Accom. No. 1	7:55 p m
Penn Accom. No. 2	1:30 p m	Penn "	9:05 a m
Penn "	2, 10:30 p m	Altoona Accom	10:50 p m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m	Express	6:30 a m
Mail	8:30 a m	Mail	5:15 p m
Express	2:30 p m	Express	12:55 a m
Steub. Accom	4:00 "	Steub. Accom	10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m	Express	1:50 a m
Express	1:45 p m	Express	2:10 p m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	6:00 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	9:00 p m
N. Castle & Erie	6:40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	8:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m., and 5:40 p. m. Rochester, 9:05 p. m.; New Castle, 8:30 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m	Express	11:05 a m
Express	2:30 p m	Express	2:30 p m
Mail	7:00 p m	Mail	9:30 p m

Departs	*Arrives.*
Express for Wheeling	5:05 p m	2:30 p m
" " "	5:05 p m	2:30 p m
Mail, "	6:00 a m	9:30 p m

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail	8:00 p m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	10:50 a m
Mail	4:30 p m	Express	8:35 a m
2d	8:15 p m	2d	2:05 p m
1st Braddock's	11:30 p m	1st Braddock's	11:15 a m
2d "	4:10 p m	2d "	8:45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.
Mail	8:45 a m	Mail	11:00 a m
Express	4:30 p m	Mail	6:10 p m
Accommodation	1:40 p m	Accommodation	9:00 p m

Parkersburg Steamers
DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Wednesday	11 A. M.	Forest City.
Thursday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Saturday	11 A. M.	Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M.	Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M.	

Monongahela River Packets.
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning	8 A. M. Evening	6 P. M.

MONESSEN AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily	5 P. M.	James Rees

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration upon the Estate of OLIVER F. BRAND, late of Monongahela, borough of McKeesport, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment for the same and those having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, duly authenticated, to the subscriber at McKeesport.
THOMAS POST,
ja26-11swdw Administrator.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of THOMAS DONNELLY, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment for the same and those having claims or demands against said Estate are requested to present the same without delay to the subscriber at Elizabeth borough, P. H. Moffit, or to his attorneys,
MOFFITT & COCHRAN.
dec7-6w No. 60 Grant st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, February 14—P. M.

The local money market was very active to-day. Most of our banking houses are doing a large business, despite the dullness in almost all branches of trade. The clearings at the Pittsburgh Clearing House have averaged this week about $300 000. Stocks—local names carry the same quotations at which they have ruled the past month. Citizens' Insurance sold last evening at 60. Railroad stocks are slightly depressed. In the Eastern markets the opinion is held very firmly that these stocks have fallen below their proper divi dend-paying value. This is perhaps true; but any operations intended to bring up prices have to contend against the possibility that the earnings may show a further future decline, and still more against the unsettled feeling, produced by the financial prospect, the tendency of which is to force down unduly all values. The cheap Railway shares are steady at old figures. Allegheny Valley is in request at about 8 to 10; Pittsburgh and Steubenville from 5¾ to 6—small lots would bring the latter figure; Connellsville, 9¾. Allegheny County Bounty Bonds would bring 46¾, and the Compromise Bonds 72¾ to 73.

—As a means of settling the dispute between the Treasury Department and the Banks relative to the tax on deposits, the *Journal of Commerce* suggests that the Banks close their doors at two o'clock in the afternoon, and make the pages preceding entirely blank. The books might thus be made to show the nett result of the day's business, and all difficulty be avoided. This, it is true would be a simple solution of the problem as far as the Banks themselves are concerned, but as concerned, but men in business find the present hour of closing the Banks quite early enough, and one hour cut off from the grace allowed might prove very inconvenient. The best thing to be done is to have a legal decision as to the proper meaning of the act. Then, if the Courts decide that gross deposits are taxable by law, an immediate call for them, by public notice having large, active accounts, must go out of business or change their entire system.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the banks of Philadelphia, for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.	
Capital	$14,645,250	$14,641,250	No change.
Loans	47,233,644	47,349,383	Inc. $115,739
Specie	1,067,291	1,066,291	Inc. 1,000
Legal Tenders	16,481,005	16,852,776	Inc. 371,732
Deposits	34,687,135	34,810,575	Dec. 253,985
Circulation	7,818,309	7,819,309	Inc. 154,219

The statement for the week is an uneven one; the greatest change is in the legal tenders, which show an augmentation of $371,732, while the deposits have decreased $223,065. Last week the deposits showed a falling off of $774,746. The loans have increased this week $15,639; last week they showed a diminution of $473,934. The circulation this week has augmented $161,221, and the specie shows a decrease of $43,377. The clearings amount to $55,612,901 47, and the balances $2,847,882 90.

—The following shows the business of the Philadelphia Clearing House for the week preceding Monday, February 12, 1866:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Feb. 5	$6,259,328 02	$1,011,621 81
" 6	6,166 830 02	582,139 62
" 7	6,142 696 18	531,621 84
" 8	6,088 942 83	361,571 40
" 9	5,670 791 71	531,465 50
" 10	5,616,449 71	445,468 79
	$55,612,901 47	$2,847,882 95

—The whole number of national banks now stands at sixteen hundred and thirty, the last organized being the First National Bank of Ghatahoochie, Columbus, Ga., with a total of $100 000. Those previously organized represent an aggregate capital of $30,730,202, Total, $407,809,202. The circulation issued to the National Banks during the week reached $1,756,320. Previously, $251,390,000. Total, $253,146,320. No new banks have been made depositories of the public money during the week.

—The New York Bank statement shows a loss of legal tenders and a decline of $2,310,232 in deposits. The variations are as follows:

	Feb. 10.	Feb. 3.	
Loans	$242,510,392	$242,998,872	Inc. $488,480
Specie	10,129 907	10,129 907	Dec. 357,000
Circulation	21,494,231	22,240,469	Inc. 746,238
Deposits	190,041,000	191,351,465	Dec. 2,310,232
Legal tenders	68,706,250	68,486,013	Dec. 350,237

—The transactions at the Clearing House in New York compare as follows with the business of the previous week:

Clearing for the week ending Feb. 3	$508,389,123
Clearing for the week ending Feb. 10	491,431,932
Balances for the week ending Feb. 3	18,555,496
Balances for the week ending Feb. 10	18,555,496

—A few days since we had accounts of forgeries in Boston, by means of which several of the banks were swindled. Yesterday the same game was attempted at Louisville. To day two parties were arrested there, who were caught in attempting to pass forged checks. Particulars are given in our city department. An effort, nearly simultaneous, has, it is seen, been made, in several other localities, to work the same trick in other parts of the country, and bankers cannot too carefully scrutinise checks offered by strangers for payment. In this city the bad practice prevails of receiving checks payable to bearer, and it is comparatively easy, therefore, to obtain money on forged checks. If it were known as yet whether fraudulent checks have been passed on any of the banks, the matter of balancing accounts come to be balanced, forgeries will probably be discovered. The only hand of swindlers operating would hardly content themselves with the manufacture of just two checks, calling for the modest sum of $4,460 each.—*Cincinnati Gazette*

—The annual report of the Bank Commissioners of Massachusetts shows that of the 183 banks that were in operation in the State during the year 1865, as in the two years since, only one remains which is now doing business under State authority, namely, the North Bridgewater Bank. Four have surrendered their charters to the Government and become National Bank of the Metropolis in Boston, in 1863, and the Cambridge Market Bank and the Westfield Bank, in 1865. The rest are in liquidation, having become banking associations. During the past year 128 banks have been established by conversion of their charters to National banks.

The number of banks now existing in Massachusetts is two hundred and nine, thirty of which are new National associations. The total outstanding national circulation on the 1st of October last was $22,103,411, which is a greater circulation by about twenty millions, than was ever reached by the State Banks.

The savings banks, for the second time in their history, show a diminution in the aggregate amount of deposits. From the abstract of returns from the savings institutions, it appears that on the first Monday of October, 1865, the aggregate number of depositors in 302 banks was 391,646, and the amount of deposits $196,426,427, against 291 616 depositors and $53,557,601 deposits in 1864. The average rate of dividends last year was 4¾ per cent.

—Mining shares at the Boston Board yesterday were quite firm, the most active on the list being Hancock, which advanced 15¾ over Saturday, which was bid at the close, 15¾ being asked. At the close 37 shares Pittsburgh, 38 to 38½, and 50 at Saturday's closing bid. Pewabic sold at 34¾ and Bay State at 9¾, an advance of ¾.

—The following are the closing quotations for the principal mining shares: Albany and Boston, 10@12 Bay State, 9@9¾; Central, 38@40; Cooper Falls, 25¾@ 26; Franklin, 37@37½; Hancock, 15¾@15½; Huron, 38 asked; Isle Royal, 12 offered; Minnesota, 56¾@57; Pewabic, 34@34½; Phoenix, 8¾@9; Pittsburgh, 36 offered; Quincy, 65¾@67; Rockland, 39@3, Star, 2 asked; Superior, 25@3,

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 15, 1866.

The general market presented no feature worthy of particular notice. The demand was confined to lots to supply the wants of the home market. Prices were nominally unchanged. The receipts of produce are not large. There is, however, an abundance on hand to meet all demands. Our rivers contain plenty of water, and navigation will be open in a few days, or just as soon as the Allegheny ice runs out. Packets will be running to all points before the end of the week. The spring trade will soon open.

FLOUR—Market does not undergone no change for some time as regards prices or demands. The supply, although not large, was sufficient for all purposes. Buyers confined themselves to purchasing only what is required to meet their immediate wants, hence we do not find a very active trade. Producers are disposed to take matters easy. They have no desire for the market. Sales at 9 50@9 75 for superfine flour; market is dull east and west. Extra family from winter wheat, 10@10 50; do spring, 10@10 25; some fancy brands sold a shade higher. Sales to the trade principally at $10 50@11 50.

CHEESE—We continue to notice a steady market and a good demand, with a fair amount of transactions. Factory—sales 40 boxes 21½@22c. Sales 20 boxes Hamburg—sales 40 boxes 21½@22c. Sales 20 boxes country, 19c.

BEANS—The supply on hand is ample for all purposes. Sales 25 bbls prime white @ 2 25 per bushel.

HAY—The unfavorable weather yesterday prevented receipts by wagon, and enhanced the value. Sales 12 loads at the scales at $16@20 00.

FEED—The market has been inactive for some time. We note further sales in middling at $1 50 per cwt. There was no change in the other kinds.

BRAN—The market has been a good supply of the various descriptions. Sales 20 dot small size Quaker at $1 00 per dozen.

APPLES—Was firm, with a good jobbing demand. We note sales 75 bbls Rambo at $7 @7 50.

BUTTER—Prime qualities were inquired for, the supply on hand in the market being limited. We quote prime roll at 37@38c, and 100 lbs roll at 35c.

BACON—There was a steady demand for jobbing purposes; the market continues to be bare. There seems to be a difference in the prices of the various dealers, for instance sugar cured hams in small lots are reported at 24@25c. There is an equal difference in the prices of other descriptions. We note sales of small transactions; sales of 5,000 lbs sugar cured hams, at 24c; 2,000 lbs do, at 24½c. sides, sales 5,000 lbs at 18c, and 1,500 lbs, at 18½c. Shoulders, sales of 5,000 lbs, at 15c, and 2,000 lbs do, at 15½c, all city cured.

LARD—Market is dull and heavy. Prices were governed by the quality; sales of 25 packages country at 16@16½c, and 10 packages city at 17c. Jobbing do at 18c.

MESS PORK—Market inactive; we note small sales for city use at $29 00@30 00 ⅌ bbl.

LARD OIL—We notice a fair amount of transactions in this article; sales of 45 bbls No. 1 at $1 85; sales of double refined at $2 00; we heard of no transactions in No. 2.

SEEDS—The market remains inactive with a limited demand. Small sales Clover were reported at $5 50@ 7 00 per bush. Flax sold in a small way at $2 00@2 75. Timothy nominal at $3 50@4 00 per bush.

DRIED APPLES—We're more inquired for. Sales 30 bbls New York at 16c ⅌ lb, 30 do not choice at 13@14c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—There was a fair demand with a light supply. Sales 7 bbls at 29c per dozen.

POTATOES—Were in good supply. Sales 1 car on track, at $1 10@2 50 bush from store, $1 15@3 per bush.

GRAIN—We continue to notice a dull market with a limited demand for most descriptions. Wheat—the supply exceeds the demand. Prices are drooping. We only figure. There were receipts for sales at low prices. Rye—sales 700 bush prime Pennsylvania at 75c. Barley was dull; prices nominal. Corn—sales 600 bush shelled, 70@72c. Oats—the demand has fallen off. Sales 200 bush from store at 46@47c; sales 2 cars at depot at 43@45c.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The sales were confined to lots to meet the wants of the home market. As prices were unchanged, we omit them.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 15, 1866.

The market yesterday presented no particular change; prices ruled about the same. The river remains closed at Oil City, but is open most of the way down. Several gorges that were on the way have floated off. The Ida Rees, that was imprisoned in the ice above the city, has arrived. The oil men have been getting things in order preparatory to a resumption of trade between here and Oil City. The amount of oil to come forward is said to be large. The eastern markets continue very dull. Crude was sold in New York yesterday at 30@30¾c including packages; this is certainly a very large figure. Bonded oil was sold in the same market at 45@46c. In our market prices have been irregular and in favor of purchasers. We note a sale of 3,000 barrels crude delivered in Philadelphia, at 31c; they are in advance of the New York prices. The nominal rates here may be set down at 19@20c for bulk or packages returned. The gravity has considerable to do with the prices.

REFINED OIL—Dull, buyers not being disposed to take hold. We omit figures, being uncertain.

CRUDE OIL—Most dealers are postponed operations until trade is opened to the oil regions. The weather up to noon was favorable for that event; in the evening it turned and appearances were anything but favorable; two days will decide. Sales of 170 bbls without packages, at 19c; this would be equal to 24c including the barrels. One of our real go-ahead oil dealers disposed of 3,000 barrels deliverable in Phila delphia at the same figure—24c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

J Benny, Jr., 100 barrels refined oil for Boston.

PITTSBURGH.

Wm Alderman, 227 barrels crude oil.
Owner, 146 barrels crude oil.

Cincinnati Fuel and Family Market.

February 13.—There has been no essential change in the market for either supplies during the past week. Meats of prime quality are in good supply. Poultry is abundant but hold very high. Eggs have advanced to 30c ⅌ doz. We quote:

Pomeroy and Hartford City coal.....20c ⅌ bushel.
Pittsburgh and Kanawha coal.....24c " "
Cannel.....28c " "

WOOD—Ash, oak, &c., mixed, $9 00 ⅌ cord; Beech and Sugartree, $10 00 ⅌ cord, and Hickory $11 00 per cord.

MEATS—Rib roast 12½@18c ⅌ lb; Sirloin steak 15@ 20c ⅌ lb; Fresh Pork 15c ⅌ lb; Veal 20@25c; Mutton 10 @15c; corn beef 10@12½c; Ham 30c; Sausage meat 15@ 20c; Tenderloin 20c.

POULTRY—Chickens 40@50c each; Ducks 40@60c each; Turkeys $1 25 to $2 50 each; Geese 75c@$1 25 each.

APPLES—30 to 40c per half peck, Cranberries 20c per quart.

BUTTER—Choice roll 40@45c per lb; ordinary 30 to 35c per lb.

VEGETABLES—Sweet potatoes 45 to 50c per half peck; Irish potatoes 20c per half peck; Turnips 20c per half peck; Onions 10c per half peck.

Hog Markets.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—The total receipts of hogs for the week, were 7,846, against 10,000 the previous week. Total for the season 260,469, against 260,600 last season. Prices have ranged from $5 75 to $6 25 per cwt. gross; the inside figure for light weights, and the outside for the heaviest and finest. Sales were made freely during the week at full prices.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—Although the heaviest packing houses have quit buying, there are still two or three packers in the market. We quote prices from $9 25 to 9 75. A small lot of 41 head, averaging 218 lbs, was sold at $9 35.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—The hog market is dull at 8¾ to 9c per well fatted heavy averages, and 7¾ to 8¼c for light weight.

Provision Markets.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—The demand for the past two or three days has been quite light and in some cases concessions were made, but without leading to much business and the market closes dull. Pork is generally held at $29 ⅌ tbse who have first class brands on the market, but we hear of offers to sell at $28 50. Lard is steady at 18c for prime city kettle rendered. Bulk meats are neglected. Sbouldars are quoted at 11½@11¾c loose. Sides sold at 14c packed, and clear sides are quoted dull at 16c packed. Sugar cured hams are selling at 23c uncanvassed, and 24c canvassed and packed. Smoked sausage, Shoulders are offered at 14½@14¾c packed. Sides are quoted at 16¾c packed, and clean sides at 18½@18¾ packed.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—Heavy orders for Mess Pork are on the market and prices are sustained. We quote a sale of 85 bbls at $29. Bacon is rather quiet. Sales at 14½@15c for shoulders; 18c for clean sides, 20c for sugar cured hams, and 21c for canvassed do. Lard maintained at 17½@18¾ in tierces, and 19½ @20½in kegs.

Cincinnati Iron and Nail Market.

February 13.—There is a fair demand for hot blast pig, and the market is steady at full prices. We quote No. 1 at $52 to 55 and No. 2 at $48 to 50 at which figures about 600 tons were sold during the week. Cold blast is quiet, but held firmly at full rates. We quote $60 to 70, the latter rate for car wheel. Bar iron is steady at 5¾ to 6c for common and 6¾ to 7c for the finer grades. Nails in demand at 8¾ to 9c for Shoenberger's extra, and 8 cents for others.

Nails.—In consequence of the low stage of water to Cincinnati, dealers are unable to obtain supplies, and they cannot in all cases complete their orders. No change has been made in prices. We quote 10d to 6d, $7 50 per keg; 8d to 6d, $7 75; 6d to 7d, $8 00; 4d to 5d, $8 25; 3d, $9 75; 8d, $8 75; 3d fine, $9 75; spikes, $7 75; casing nails, $8 00@8 50; finishing nails, $8 50@9 00; barrel nails, $8 25@9 25; tobacco nails, $7 75@8 00.

New York Oil and Whalebone Trade.

The number of barrels of sperm oil in New York, January 1st, 1866, was 15,305 against 20,267 on January 1st, 1865. Number of barrels of whale oil, January 1st, 1866, 17,150 against 16,679 last year. Number of pounds of whalebone, January 1st, 1866, 1,170,000 against 1,060, January 1st, 1865. The number of barrels of sperm oil imported during the year 1865 was 3,332, and the number exported 20,158. Number of barrels of whale oil imported, 7,226, and exported, 1,660. Number lbs of whalebone imported, 719,360, and number exported, 202,000.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

February 13.—The demand is mostly confined to dressed lumber, for inside finishing of buildings and manufacturing purposes, and for this fall prices are obtained. We quote: Clear per M $60 00. First common $55 00; second common $45 00; third $30 00. First common flooring per M $50 00; second $35 00@40 00. First common weatherboarding $40 00; second $30 00; second boarding per M $35; second $27. Pine joists and scantling per M $40. Hemlock joists and scantling per M $25. Shingles, 18 inch average, per M $2 00@2 50; 18 inch shaved $3 50@3 00; 16 inch shaved $3 00. Lath per M $5 50. Cedar posts per 100 $40 00@45 00.

Whisky Markets.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—The demand continues light, and the market has ruled dull for the past week, though prices are nominally unchanged. Small sales are being daily made at $2 25@2 30 for rectified, and $2 for bonded, though if lots were forced on the market liberal concessions would be necessary.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—We quote new at $2 22 and scarce; sales of new Bourbon at $2 00; rectified at $2 20 to 2 25; 20 bbls of old Bourbon at $4 50, and 3 bbls at $6 00.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

February 13.—There is a good demand for leaf, especially for the finer grades, and full prices were realized. There are some lots of new leaf coming forward, but it is generally poor in quality, a considerable quantity being house burned. The quotations are the same as yesterday.

Cattle Markets.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13—The receipts of cattle at the Brighton and Covington pens for the week were 1,886 head, of which 300 were shipped east. A few extra cattle have been sold at $6@6 50 ⅌ lb for the choice the first quality of butcher stuff at $5 50@6; second quality $5 @5 50; third quality $4 @5 50.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—Although the demand is light, the receipts are small, and prices are steady at $5 @6 50 for cows and heifers, and $6 @7 for steers.

CHICAGO, February 12.—The cattle market is dull and heavy. Sales at $5 @6 50 for cows and heifers, and $6 @7 for steers.

Hog Market.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—The total receipts of dressed hogs for the week, were 7,846, against 10,000 last week. Total for the season 260,469, against 260,600 last season. Prices have ranged from $5 75 to $6 25 per cwt. gross; the inside figure for light weights, and the outside for the heaviest and finest. Sales were made freely during the week at full prices.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—Although the heaviest packing houses have quit buying, there are still two or three packers in the market. We quote prices from $9 25 to 9 75. A small lot of 41 head, averaging 218 lbs, was sold at $9 35.

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